CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28489—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	23 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th July
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2870	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1000	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th July.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th „
ROHILLA	3387	700		10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 16, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13)

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
July 13, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. ASTREA are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON and ANTWERP, and she is discharging in VICTORIA DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for Countersignature and to remove their cargo without delay. All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLERK, before removal from Dock premises, and all claims must be presented before the Vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

Apply to

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS,
Care of CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS,
6, Apollo Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on the 26th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on the 22nd July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ROUMANIA	W. Young	3887	22nd July.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	8th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 18th, 1891.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
ETOLIA*	3139	Early August for Plymouth.
CUBA	2118	Late August for Continental Port.
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	5330	Early December for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Middle December for Plymouth.

* Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRAND'S SPECIALITIES.

FOR Invalids and Persons suffering from Dyspepsia and other affections of the Digestive Organs.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Brand's Essence of Beef, 2 oz. tins	1 0	1 2
Do. do. 4 „ „	2 0	2 4
Do. Chicken 2 „ „	1 8	1 12
Do. do. 4 „ „	3 0	3 6
Do. of Mutton 2 „ „	1 6	1 9
Do. do. 4 „ „	2 10	3 0
Brand's Concentrated Beef Tea, per tin.	1 6	1 9
Do. Chicken Broth „	3 8	4 0
Do. Mutton „ „	2 2	2 6

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda 1 lb. tin.	1 9	1 12
„ Speed's East India. „	0 12	0 14
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent „	0 9	0 10
„ Fine Pearl 2 lb. tin.	0 6	0 7
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD „	1 4	1 7
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tin. Re. 1-0; ...½ lb. tin.	2 0	1-2 & 2 4
„ MUTTON, 2 oz. tin. Re. 1-6; „	2 10	1-9 & 3 0
„ CHICKEN, 2 oz. tin. Re. 1-6; „	3 0	1-12 & 3 6
„ CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA. „	1 6	1 9
„ MUTTON BROTH „	2 2	2 6
„ CHICKEN BROTH „	3 8	4 0
CORN FLOUR 1 lb. tin.	0 9	0 10
„ Kingsford's Oswego, per lb. packet	0 8	0 9
GROATS, ROBINSON'S PATENT. 1 lb. tin.	0 9	0 10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. packets, per oz	0 4	0 4½
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD	0 10	0 11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut...per oz.	0 13	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD, Savoury and Moore's..per tin.	0 10	0 11
„ „ „ per doz.	7 0	8 0
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa ...2 lb. tin.	1 8	1 11
MELLIN'S FOOD...per bottle As. 15 &	1 6	1-1 & 1 9
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD	0 14	1 0
OATMEAL, Best Scotch 2 lb. tin.	0 8	0 9
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s 6d tin. „	2 8	2 14
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS ...per tin.	2 2	2 6
SAGO, finest Pearl 2 lb. tin.	0 8	0 9
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid" Brand per tin.	0 7	0 8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid" Brand per doz.	4 8	5 4
TAPIOCA, best clean white....2 lb. tin.	0 9	0 10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa... „	1 8	1 11

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of Quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS AND TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1-lb. packets, per packet	1 6	1 9
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12	3 2
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12	7 10
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. packets	per packet	2 10	3 0
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. packets	per packet	3 0	3 6
HYSON, young (Green)	1-lb. packet	1 10	1 13
ORANGE PEKOE, finest	1-lb. packet	1 10	1 13
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1-lb. packets ... per packet	1 0	1 2
	in 2-lb. packets ... per packet	2 0	2 2
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0 10	0 11
CEYLON TEA of the very finest quality	„	1 8	1 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

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FOR THE
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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500 lb. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lb. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.
COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.

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With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.
70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

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Our representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders on behalf of the firm.

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Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
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OUTFITTING,
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QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN..............Rs. 21. } CASH OR V.P.P.
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NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B," Rs. 33. and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
ESTABD. 1834.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

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STARLING'S
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Second Edition, corrected up to 15th June 1891.
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PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.

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OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats' Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GYMKHANERY.

CRICKET KIT.	Cash. Rs. as.
Bats, Feltham's, all cane	12 0
„ „ double cane	9 8
„ „ single cane	8 4
„ „ spliced handle	6 4
„ Cobbett's, Dark's, and Duke's, double cane handle	10 12
Do. do. all cane	12 8
„ Lillywhite's and Froud's Drivers	15 0
„ Dark's cork cane handle	15 0
„ Boy's, from Re. 1-8 to	2 0
Bat Covers (leather or canvas), from	5 0
Stumps, for Boys, per set, from	1 12
„ polished ash, brass ferruled, iron shod, per set	7 8

CRICKET KIT.	Cash. Rs. as.
Stumps, polished oak, brass ferruled, iron shod, ebony tops, per set	9 4
Leg Guards, best chamois	7 8
Wicket-keeping Gloves, Rs. 6-8 to	8 0
Batting Gloves, best red tubular India Rubber, Rs. 6-4 to	7 8
Long Stopping Nets	8 8
Complete, with Poles, Ropes, Ferrules, &c.	11 12
Cricket Balls, treble seamed, Dark's or Duke's, each	4 12
„ treble seamed Practice, Martin's	3 14
„ double seamed, Martin's and Parker's	2 12
Eclipse, Practice Ball, each	2 0

Scoring Books, Cricket Rules, Cricket Shoes, Cricket Bags, &c.

IMPORTERS OF GYMNASIUM, IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR GAMES, LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, FIVES, QUOITS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, BOXING, FISHING TACKLE, &c., &c.

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WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

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Esplanade, Fort, and
Cumballa Hill.

Head Office, Show Rooms, & Dispensary,
"VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA, (BOMBAY.)
Telephone—Byculla, No. 40. Fort, No. 392.

POONA:
Temple House, Camp &
Bhoodwar Peth, City.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

	inches long,	in boxes of
BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, 1891,
HAS COMMENCED
JULY 1ST.

WATSON AND Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

BUT WHY SUFFER!
WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?

THE BEST VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. } Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

MONDAY, JULY 27, AT 9 P. M.

In aid of the BUILDING FUND for the Parsee Lying-in-Asylum.

THE CONCERT OF GUJARATI SONGS IN PRAISE OF FEMALE PIETY AND VIRTUE, Will be repeated by GENERAL REQUEST.

ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats, numbered, Rs. 2. Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.

Seats may be secured at the "*Duftar Ashkara Press*" and the Native General Library.

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, 21st JULY, 1891.

The RINK will be open this evening from 8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. by special request.

Ladies' Session, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Afternoon Session, 4-30 to 7 p.m.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

NUGENT AND CO.

THE MacIvory Chartered S.S. "ALBANY" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KARACHI with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 18, 1891.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL" ARRIVED

20th July, 1891.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CROWDER will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th July, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 9 LOTS OF ASHES, now lying in the Loco. Workshops Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th July, 1891.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES

CONTAINING ENGLISH OIL OF YELLOW SANDALWOOD.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL peculiarity of Savaresse's Capsules is that the organic membrane of which they are made so resists the action of the gastric juice that they rarely dissolve in the stomach: this avoids nausea, eructations, and indigestion and brings the medicine, undiluted, nearer to the seat of Disease. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

CASCARA-HAWLEY.—Cures Constipation. A tasteless Laxative for Ladies and Children. In boxes of 20 and 100 Capsules.

SAVAR'S COCA WINE.—Concentrated and Standardised. The best restorative Tonic.

SAVAR'S CUBEB CIGARETTES.—Always relieve Asthma and Catarrh. In pocket cases.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency,
KEMP & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

"BEN—TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac * *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac * *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy * * * O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch*****
Goune Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c,

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES. CLUBS, &c.

OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

☞ PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS, CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD. BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
DENISON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Clydesdale Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation), will be held at the office of the Liquidators, Graham's Building, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 21st July, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving and adopting the Final Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and also to pass an extraordinary resolution directing the disposal of the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators.

JOHN MARSHALL,
J. M. DRENNAN,
N. J. GAMUDIA,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 15th June, 1891.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of the Petition of ARDESAR HORMASJI BANAJI, who carried on business as a Book Seller and Stationer, under the name of HORMASJI SORABJI and COMPANY, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons who claim to be Creditors of the above named Insolvent, are requested to send in their claims with a full statement of their accounts to the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, before the Thirty-first Day of July Instant, otherwise a dividend will be declared without reference to their claims. And all persons indebted to the said Insolvent are hereby called on to make payment of their debts to the said Official Assignee forthwith. Dated this Eight Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay. aforesaid this 9th day of July, 1891.

NOTICE.

TO OIL MERCHANTS, COUNTRY SPIRIT DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

OFFERS RECEIVED FOR SOUND EMPTY WOOD CASKS. Apply stating terms to

"BEER,"
Care of *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.

We have this day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm in Calcutta as Merchants and Commission Agents, in connection with our Firms in London, Hongkong, and China.

E. D. SASSOON and Co.
Bombay, 13th July, 1891.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY the 29th instant, at 2-50 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1891.
2nd—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd—To elect the Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-50 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 10, 1891.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON AND Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, July 10, 1891.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. GEORGE RICHARD SPENCER, of Ajmere, who holds 12 Shares in The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 8173, 8174, 8263, 8264, 8265, 8266, and 8867, 8183, 8184, 8185, 8186, and 8187, of Rupees 100 each fully paid up, has reported to the said Company that the original Share Certificates for the said 12 Shares have been LOST or STOLEN from his house, at Ajmere, aforesaid, and he has therefore applied to the said Company for the issue to him of 12 Duplicate Share Certificates in lieu of the 12 Original Certificates so stolen as aforesaid.

Notice is therefore hereby given that any person or persons having the custody of the said original Share Certificates or having any lien or claim thereto by Mortgage, pledge, sale or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned as Solicitors for the said Company at their office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 21 days from this date, otherwise such Duplicate Share Certificates will be issued without reference to such claim if any. Dated this 1st day of July, 1891.

CHALK, WALKER, AND SMETHAM,
Solicitors for The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP......£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.

CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.................£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund................................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED............ £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP .... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND .... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper post free upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL;

D. MACROPOLO'S

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
D. MACROPOLO
FOR
GENERAL
EXCELLENCE

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" "	4	0
Finos Lady	" "	3	0
Alpha	" "	2	8
Prince Boris	" "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	" " "	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of	50	Rs. 20
Regal del Principe	" " "	25	" 7-8
Regal dela Reina	" " "	25	" 6
Trabucos	" " "	25	" 3
Caliope	" " "	50	" 5
Semirami	" " "	100	" 10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.		4	4
Do. " 2 " " "		4	0
Do. " 3 " " "		3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.		4	0
Do. " 2 100 "		3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

FLOR DE SUMATRA
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

Gold Mohurs.
PURE INDIAN LEAF
TRADE MARK
SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862	£309,690 0 0
"	1885	£988,156 0 0
"	1886	£955,039 0 0
"	1889	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS [illegible] per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to ... £3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,967,174 12 4	1884	[illegible]
1879	£3,920,520 15 1	1889	[illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurance), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	M 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	fl 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	972½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,330	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	60,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	—	..	..	..	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	4	94
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	435
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1020
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	655
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	475
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	642½
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	315
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	240
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	580
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	206
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,00	100	2000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	440
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	600 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,310
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,690
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,00	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs. 4	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	407½
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,190
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 no..
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	282½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	24
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	660
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,140
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	525

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,1
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	42

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbari	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	$1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	3500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.					18
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	90
French	2515	8,500	8,500	50	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	1,300 450	500 1450	all 500	20 30	410xd
Hengol Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	441
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	202½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	672½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Prince of Wales	800	1500	500	40	345
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	—	,000	—	Rs. 80	55

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	260 182½x
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	103
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	13	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,350	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	937½
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	328
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,50	100	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9pr. ct.	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	—	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	930
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	94
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-3	17
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-13
China Leaf	" 22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 21-8 "
Do. Old	" 21-10 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 22-4
English Sovereigns	" 14
Do. Dragons	" 13-15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 107-8
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 107-9
Sycee Silver	" 206

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yatch Club—6 p.m.

Mr. O. Williamson will repeat his paper entitled "Types of Young Men" at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 8-30 p.m.

Clydesdale Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., 3-30 p.m.

Skating Rink.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day at 5 o'clock.

Association Football, Y. M. C. A.—There will be a practice game this evening at 5-30 p.m. (sharp) on the Cooperage.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Sculptor entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Chupra yesterday; the s.s. King Arthur left it on Sunday, and the s.s. Surat and Almora yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Vulcan and Singapore entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Astrœa, Venetia, Imperatrix, and Locksley Hall yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Hong-kong and Singapore per extra s. s. Gwalior will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

Serious Accident.—Kika Banua, a labourer, aged 20 years, accidentally fell from a scaffolding from the 4th storey of a house in Vithalwadi yesterday evening. Kika, being seriously injured, was immediately removed by the police to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital.

Collapse of a Shed.—On Sunday night, shortly after 10 o'clock, a large shed belonging to Vithaldass Purshotam in Cammatipura collapsed owing to the heavy rain. The municipal authorities, seeing the dilapidated state of the house, had served a notice to the tenants to vacate it, and accordingly the tenants left the house only last week.

Mr. Kabraji's Concert.—The many who had to return disappointed for want of seats at Mr. K. N. Kabarji's concert of native songs on Saturday week will be glad to notice from our advertisement columns to-day that he and his family will repeat their entertainment on Monday, the 27th instant, in compliance with a general desire. The proceeds of the concert will be sent in aid of the building fund lately started to provide a suitable home in connection with the Parsee Lying-in Asylum.

A Mystery of the Sea.—The case in which William Rome, chief engineer on board the s.s. Knight Companion, was charged with assaulting Jainoo Balloo, a fireman, at sea on the night of June 28th, which came up for hearing yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, was postponed, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear in the case. Mr. Richardson has directed Constable Gray, of the Water Police, to stay the departure of the vessel which was to put to sea to-day

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I. this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Overture	The Exiles	GG assner.
Polka Mazurka	La Jolie Patineuse	J C Van Maanen.
Grand Military Tattoo		H Saro.
Valse	Joie Envolee	E Waldteufel.
National Fantasia	Scotland's Pride	C Godfrey.
Quadrille	La Mascotte	O Metra.

An Old Offender.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Mahomed Imam, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing wearing apparel, valued at two rupees, from the house of Sulleman Yakub, living at Mustan Tank Road. Early yesterday morning the accused entered the complainant's house and stole the clothes, which were hanging on a nail, but whilst he was making away with them he was arrested by a policeman on suspicion, when he confessed to having stolen the clothes. His worship sentenced the accused to undergo six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel.—On Sunday last the members of our Lady of Mount Carmel (the late non-church party of Bandora) celebrated their patronal feast with great solemnity in the chapel of our Lady of Mount Mary. The solemn high mass, which commenced at 10 a.m., was sung by Rev. Elias Hypolito Fernandes. The service terminated at 12 o'clock with the solemn benediction of the most blessed sacrament. St. Paul's band was in attendance and played *Missa de Millagres* and Mr. D'Silva's Tantum Ergo, the execution of which displayed much taste and reflected great credit on the soloists, players and the band-master. M. J. M. Gonsalves.

Illegal Possession of Opium.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Mr. Rustim Pestonjee, an Abkari Inspector, placed Khakira Abdoola and Issac Ibrahim, a Beni-Israel, before Mr. Hamilton, charged with having in their possesion 70 tolas of opium without a license from the Collector of Customs. Mr. Rustim, having received information to the effect that the accused had in their possession a large quantity of opium, went to their house connected with Israel Cemetery at Grant Road, where he took 70 tolas of opium from the first and 3 tolas of opium from the second accused. His worship sentenced the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10, while the second accused was warned and discharged.

Reported Burglaries.—Edutjee Dossabhoy has reported to the police that his shop at Mint Road was broken into on the night of Friday last and property valued at Rs. 35 stolen from a box.—Purshotam Runchhordas, living at Grant Road, also reports that his room was broken into on the night of Saturday last and gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 185 stolen from an open box.—Oosman Hajee Casum, a general merchant, reported to the police that his shop at Syed Abdul Rehman Street was entered by somebody on Saturday night by removing the planks of the door and a silk waistcoat containing a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 288 stolen. The waistcoat was hung on a nail when the complainant left the shop to go home that evening.

Sad Bathing Fatality.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at Matoonga, touching the death of Luxmon Sambhoo, a goulee, aged 20 years, living at Sopari Mohulla. On Friday the deceased, accompanied by three of his friends, went to bathe in a tank at Matoonga. The deceased said to his friends that he wanted to swim in the tank and, saying so, he went into deep water and was immediately drowned. An alarm being raised, the police came and dragged the tank, but they failed to find the deceased. On Sunday, whilst a police sepoy was doing duty near the tank, he saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. He went into the tank and brought out the body of Luxmon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

THE COSTS OF ASLAJEE'S DEFENCE.

We have received the following contributions towards the costs of the defence in the Clock Tower case:—

	Rs.
J. M. Campbell, C.S.	100
R. S. Campbell	30
R. H. Baker	30
A. W. Maclaggan	20
J. Kinnealy	20
J. B.	15
Englishman	10
R. N. Mant (as a protest against the unfair verdict given in the coroner's court).	20

CRICKET.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL *vs.* FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

The New High School team's encounter with the Fort High School eleven last Friday afforded some pleasant cricket, and amidst a scene of excitement the latter sustained a defeat by 62 runs. The captain of the Fort High School team, having won the toss, elected to bat, and Messrs. Coachman and Chichgar were sent to face the bowling of Messrs. Reporter and Taleyarkhan. Mr. Chichgar was smartly caught off Mr. Taleyarkhan and Mr. Patel, who took his place, was soon dismissed by Taleyarkhan for only 2 runs. After this Coachman and Bennette joined company and seemed determined to offer some resistance, till at last Mody came to the rescue and scattered their wickets. Among those who followed Messrs. Battliwalla and Unwalla deserve mention, the latter of whom showed excellent hitting. The appearance of such a hitter at this time, when the score was only 27 for 7 wickets down, was much needed. The full score was 74. The New High School next went to bat, and no effort of Messrs. Bharucha or Bennette could part Mody and Chichgar until they had put together 55 and 22 runs respectively. Messrs. Devitre and Karanjia also gave some hot work to the fielders. The last wicket fell for 136, and as there was three-fourths of an hour left to time, the Fort High School men were again sent in. They lost 5 wickets for only 28 runs, but on the results of the first innings, the New High School secured a victory by 64 runs. Mody and Khory bowled admirably, and they were backed up by smart fielding and exceptionally good wicket-keeping.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

MAKING A FALSE CHARGE OF MURDER.

Imperatrix *vs.* Govind Mangba Shenvi.

This was an application for revision of an order passed by Mr. H. Ingle, first-class magistrate of Karwar, on the 6th January last, refusing to grant sanction to prosecute Wittoba Ganesh Naik and eleven others for giving false evidence against him relative to an alleged offence of murder preferred against him on the complaint of Wittoba Ganesh Naik. The applicant appealed against the order to the Sessions Judge of Kanara, who, however, declined to interfere. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Wasudeo Gopal Bhandarkar, appeared for the applicant, Mr. N. G. Chandawarker for five of the opponents, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The circumstances under which the sanction to prosecute was applied for are these. On the 14th December 1889 one Shaba Purso died of fever and other natural causes, but one Balkrishna Purshotum, a personal enemy of the applicant, set up Wittoba Ganesh Naik to bring against the applicant a false charge of murder in respect of the death. On the 29th December 1889 Wittoba Ganesh complained to the police authorities at Karwar that the applicant had, in an altercation, killed Shaba Purso by driving into his stomach a piece of firewood on the 14th December, the day of his death. The chief constable of Karwar, now dead, began an enquiry into the alleged offence, and got up a number of false witnesses to swear that they had seen or heard that the deceased had died of violence at the applicant's hands in the manner above stated. They even prepared false depositions of the mother, uncle and neighbours of the deceased, implicating the applicant in the alleged offence, which depositions the witnesses repudiated in open court before the trying magistrate. Considering the serious nature of the alleged offence and the preparations made to substantiate it, the applicant applied to the District Superintendent of Police at Karwar to order a thorough enquiry and to prosecute him, so as to give him an opportunity to establish his inocence, expose the plot of his enemies, and bring them to punishment. After the police had completed their investigation, the case was placed before Mr. Ingle for inquiry. The evidence given before the magistrate consisted of witnesses who deposed to have seen the alleged scuffle as well as the corpse of the deceased, before it was burnt, with the alleged wound on it. This directly conflicted with the evidence of other witnesses who deposed that they saw no wound on the body, and that the deceased died a natural death. The magistrate rejected the evidence for the prosecution and discharged the applicant, who applied for permission to prosecute, which, however, was refused.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the decision of the court, said: The duty of the magistrates to enforce the criminal law has been discussed in the two cases of Ganesh Narayen Sathe, I. L. R. 13 Bom., 590 and 600. The principle is that offenders should be brought to justice. So far as we can understand the tersely-stated reasons of the magistrate and sessions judge appearing in their orders, they appear to us insufficient to justify the refusal of the application of the petitioner Govind Manga for sanction to prosecute the witnesses, whom he names, for the offence of giving false evidence against him, by declaring either that they saw him commit the assault from which Shaba died, or that they saw the corpse immediately afterwards with a hole in the stomach. He was placed before the magistrate, Mr. Ingle, on a charge of murder by causing the death of one Shaba. The witnesses against him deposed that Shaba was killed on the afternoon of the 14th December. The original allegation made against him was that the murder took place on the night of the 12th or 13th December. Thirteen persons were first named as acquainted with the circumstances, but of these only one was called before the magistrate. The original allegation was not made until the 29th December. These facts throw some discredit on the story for the prosecution. A number of witnesses called by the magistrate himself deposed that Shaba died a natural death on the 14th December, and several persons who carried the corpse to the burning-ground say that there were no marks on it of any injury, as there must have been had death been caused by the stake, as the prosecution alleged. The magistrate also recorded that an *alibi* had been fairly established by the accused and discharged him. It has been argued before us that the magistrate was not certain that the evidence of *alibi* was conclusive. We do not find any such expression of his opinion in the papers. It has also been argued by the pleader for the persons against whom the sanction is sought, and by the Government Pleader, that the courts below were right in refusing the sanction on the ground that, whether or not the *alibi* is proved, there is a large body of testimony affirming the petitioner's guilt, and that the evidence being so evenly balanced, there is not much probability of any conviction. This remark applies to most cases of conspiracy to ruin a man by a false charge, where a numerous body of men give false evidence. If even after the accused person has satisfied the court of his innocence by proving the defence of *alibi*, the general law which punishes crime is to be suspended as against the conspirators by the court refusing sanction to prosecute, the conspirators will be allowed to profit by their own wrong, and thus conspiracies to get innocent men convicted will obtain immunity from punishment. This is not the manner in which the law contemplates the courts will use their discretion. The object of a Code of Criminal Procedure is to provide a machinery for the punishment of offenders against the substantive criminal law (per Sargent, C. J., delivering the judgment of the Full Bench in the matter of the petition of Ganesh Narayen Sathe, I. L. R. 13 Bom., 590-98). This object would be defeated if a court, which held an *alibi* proved, were allowed to prevent the accusers being even arraigned because they constituted a numerous body of witnesses. We think that, in this case, the sanction, which amounts to nothing more than a permission that the ordinary law of procedure and substantive criminal law shall take their course, should have been granted in respect of the witnesses 2, 3, 4, 5, 22, 23, 24, and 2 for false evidence, in that they deposed before the first-class magistrate, Mr. Ingle, to the effect that either they saw Govind Mangba cause the deadly hurt or do some act in connection therewith, or that they saw a wound on the body. We direct that sanctions be given as regards these witnesses and in the case of the other persons refused.

DARING LEAP FROM A TRAIN.

Ruttonjee Shapoorjee, whose parents live in Surat, gave information to the Nasik police at Kundulgaon that a Cabuli had induced him to leave his home. The consequence was that the Cabuli was arrested and kept in custody. He was eventually removed by order of a magistrate and taken to Chandol. The police communicated with the authorities at Surat and received instructions to send the prisoner and the boy to that station. Arriving at the Dadar station under police escort the Cabuli and the boy took the train for Bandora, having missed the Ahmedabad mail that night. Whilst approaching the Mahim station the Pathan, who was handcuffed, jumped through the window of the compartment whilst the train was about a hundred and fifty yards from the platform. One of the native constables sprang out after the fugitive, who was nowhere to be seen. The policeman sustained serious injuries to both his feet and his forehead by falling on the permanent-way. Meanwhile another policeman and the boy proceeded to Bandora, where the Tanna police were informed of the prisoner's escape. With the co-operation of the Bombay police a search was immediately instituted for the fugitive. The search was continued till two o'clock in the morning, when the Cabuli was found hiding at Sion. He was taken to the Police Commissioner's office at Byculla and made over to the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities, who, after taking his deposition, sent him to Bandora, where he was identified by Ruttonjee and removed to Surat on Friday morning.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th July as compared with the statement of the 11th July 1891:—

Liabilities.	July 11. Rs.	July 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,07,413	46,79,765
Do. do. at Branches	30,62,030	32,72,797
Other Deposits	4,37,10,723	4,60,24,752
Post Bills	8,452	8,5 8
Cash Credits, undrawn	35,30,306	32,10,521
Rs.	6,74,18,924	7,05,96,393
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	112,76,023	1,16,46,509
Cash Credits on do. do.	74,53,645	78,58,263
Loans do. do.	1,02,84,934	1,02,82,972
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,912	2,773
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,09,63,766	1,03,72,888
Stamps, &c.	16,561	16,862
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,067 Amt. applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,067	3,92,067
Bullion	3,11,321	...
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,51,434	6,28,675
Cash and Currency Notes	2,51,86,261	2,96,95,384
Rs.	6,74,18,9	7,05,96,393

A SAILOR'S ADVENTURE WITH A BUCKING HORSE.

An amusing case was heard before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, in which William Shepherd, a fireman on board the s. s. Congo, lying in the Prince's Dock, was brought up by Constable Crook of the A Division charged with disorderly behaviour on Sunday evening. Two sailors, of whom the accused was one, it appears, visited some soldiers at the Colaba Barracks on Sunday afternoon, and whilst walking to town in the evening, accompanied by two gunners of the Royal Artillery, they encountered a syce leading a horse, which they deliberately mounted after driving away the keeper. The animal, however, showed by bucking it would not submit to be ridden by strangers. The constable told the magistrate that he arrested the prisoner and a gunner of the Royal Artillery, who had incurred a penalty of seven days' confinement in the cells, near the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Colaba, through a complaint made to him by a syce, of some *sahib logue* maltreating his animal and himself.

The magistrate (to prisoner): What were you doing?—Sir, I was coming away from the Artillery Barracks yesterday. The syce was leading a horse which was bucking and jumping all over the road. (Laughter.) The gunner first mounted it, but it lay down. The syce then dared me in his own language to get on the horse, and when I got on, it commenced bucking and jumping and tried to get me off. (Laughter.) When the horse found it could not get me off it lay down, as they usually do in this country. (Laughter.) I was not drunk at all, Sir; I got on the horse and because it could not get me off by bucking, it lay down. (Laughter.)

On the syce being called, he deposed to going to Upper Colaba on Sunday. He was met by a European with white clothes on. Another sahib got on the horse, and the accused rode it after him.

The prisoner (to the magistrate): Sir, you may ask this native syce if I abused the horse in any way.

The magistrate: How far did he ride the horse?

Complainant: To the railway compound, when it resisted and fell down on its haunches. The other man who rode it wanted to strike me with a stick, but I ran away.

The magistrate: Did the horse run away?—Yes, about twenty paces; but when I afterwards caught it, its knees were injured.

The prisoner: I wish some of these European gentlemen will go outside and look at the horse to see if this syce is telling the truth.

The magistrate: It is not with this that you are charged, but with disorderly behaviour.

The prisoner: I do not think I was disorderly. I think I was doing a good thing for the syce; otherwise if I had not got on the horse, perhaps it would have been up in Mhow now, since it was flying all over the road. (Laughter.)

The magistrate: Did the horse fall or was it made to lie down?

The prisoner: It lay down. You know what they will do in this country. You are better acquainted than I am. I am more hurt than the horse, for it rolled over my feet. (Laughter.)

The magistrate: You had no business to interfere with the man's horse. You are fined Rs. 10.

The prisoner: Very good, Sir. And how many days' imprisonment if I don't pay the money? (Laughter.)

Mr. Richardson: Four days.

The prisoner: Then I will do the four days. (Laughter.)

The prisoner was removed.

THE SEASON IN NORTH ARCOT.

The prospects in Maderpak and Kalahasti are very gloomy, writes the *Madras Mail*, and fears are entertained of the distress becoming very severe should the monsoon hold off. Writing at the beginning of this month, the Collector said that "the rain in the Rajigunta valley is not worth mentioning, for though there have been several drizzles, none of them were sufficient for ploughing, or even completely to lay the dust. There is a child dying of starvation at Raipedu, only recently weaned. It had already fallen off when put on ragi, which disagreed with it. Though now on rice, it cannot eat, but lies half asleep and moaning. Its feet are swollen with dropsy, and it cannot last long. The state of the lower castes in this valley is bad, and I had to make several admissions to the kitchens. The road has not yet been commenced. The sky has been monsoonish for a week, but the clouds pass over after yielding nothing more than a Scotch mist. Pasture is slightly improved in a few places, which is the only mitigating feature. The price of rice at Maderpak has risen above the famine rate. The district board had to grant Rs. 3,000 at its last meeting in aid of the Ranipet Taluq Board for the improvement of water-supply, the latter board having exhausted its reserve and balance." The tracts round Maderpak, in the Kalahasti Zemindary and the Rajigunta valley were amongst those that suffered most from the failure of the north-east monsoon of last year, and there having been up to date not sufficient rain to justify the sowing of dry crops, the whole country, with the exception of plots round the wells, is burnt up. There has, moreover, at Maderpak, during the week ending the 4th July, been a very serious rise in the price of ragi, the cheapest grain procurable and the one in general consumption. But in the tract round Kalahasti the prospects are more favourable, as the rainfall since 1st April has been about 4½ inches, and there has been a slight fresh in the Swarnamuki river. Agricultural operations are reported to be in full swing there. The number of people seeking work has been increased by the cessation of salt manufacture, on which a large number of the distressed labourers found employment.

HIGH COURT.—July 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

478-90—Mirza H K—Kursondas Ludha Bola and another vs Damoder Anundji—J C Cama.—Part heard.

675-90—In person, a pauper—Nowrojee Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H, and D.

113-91—Shamrao P. Dharmajee Shimnyajee Nakwa vs Maya Bhika and others—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

Short Causes.

302-91—Tyabjee and D—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Rahimtula Janmahomed—Balkrishna V and K—Part heard.

363-88—Craigie L and O—Kessowjee Damodhur Jairam vs. Wagjee Korejee and another—Little S. F. and N.

Postponed Long Causes.

249-91—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Peermahomed vs Mirza Mahomed Ismail Beg and another—Part heard.

253-91—In person, Raghunath Ramchunder vs Sunker Ramchunder—Part heard.

59-90—Crawford, B and Co—Rajooma and another vs Memon Haji Habib Ahmed—B V N Kirtikar.

433-90—Conroy and B—Esmail Nensey vs Karmally Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and another—Little, S F, and N.

36-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Elapa Balaram vs Yenkoo Baloo and others.

505-89—Payne, G, and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and another vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—Pestonjee R and K; M, D, and J; C and B; and Crawford and Co—J C Cama.

632-90—Ardesir, H and D—Janmahomed Haji Ebrahim vs Sayajee Assaria—Janardnun and A.

45-90—Crawford and Co—A H Reid and another vs Bejonji Jehangir Buxey—In person.

693-90—Little S F and N—C A Turner vs Bai Lalbai Thakurdas—D and C.

112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshee Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Ramjee and another—Chalk, W, and S, and in person.

122-91—Macfarlane E and H—Morarjee Jootha and another vs Waghjee Mooljee—Wadia and G.

492-90—T A Bland—Ramchundra Gandojee vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee and others—Nanu and H.

407-90—Chitnis M and M—Lallubhoy Nanabhai vs Bai Jeevee—Junardhan and A.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Dismissal under Rule 64.

324-91—Chalk W and S—Dhunbaijee vs Kamabai Saheb Rajajee Sherkay—M H Khan.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

266-91—Balkrishna V N K—Kerring Amirchund and others vs Captain F S W—Raikes.

275-91—Tyabjee and D—Kessowdeo Moolchund and another vs Ruttonlal Bridichund and another—K J Mantri.

306-91—Conroy and B—Hurdas Premjee and another vs Nundoo Dewjee and others.

307-91—Conroy and B—Oodhowjee Dewjee vs Nundoo Dewjee and others.

315-91—Shamrao, P—Sajpal Kaya and others vs Namajee Bapujee.

321-91—Payne, G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Damjee Ramjee and another.

325-91—Craigie L and O—S A Ralli and others vs. Ruttonjee Byramjee Ghandy.

328-91—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee and others vs. Shevjee Pragjee.

329-91—Macfarlane E and H—Gokulbhai Dolutram vs Sewji Pragjee—Crawford B B and B.

331-91—Bhaishunker and K—Anundjee Walljee and another vs. Lilladhur Mohunjee and others—Tyabjee and D

342-91—In person—Tola Kewa and others vs. Kamati Wadya Enkati Fulmali.

343-91—Chalk W and S—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs. L A Blascheck and another.

344-91—Chalk W and S—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs. A L A Blascheck and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

331-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Gunga vs Hurjeewan Vussonjee—Little S F and N.—Part heard.

515-90—M N Saklatwalla Bhugvandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essu—In person.

33-91—Khunderao M Bejunjee—Jehangir Buxey vs Ardesir Jehangir Buxey—Ardesir, H and D.

688-90—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool-Hoosen Heptoola vs Hajee Ebrahim, Hajee Khanmahomed, &c—In person. M H Khan For pauper.

629-90—Tyabjee and D—Ramdas Luchminarayen vs. Hulsrin Londumul and others—Roughton and B.

524-90—T A Bland—Goolbai vs Godawribai—Jefferson B, D and K.

726-90—Payne, G and S—Gokabai vs Javervahu and others—Little S, F and N.

652-90—J C Cama—Meherbai vs Dinbai—Ardesir, H and D.

489-90—Conroy and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Gulamhoosen Meherally Dhurrumsey—Janardhon and A.

596-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Khetsey Kara and others vs Champsey Dharsey and others.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British s s Inchmarlo, 1,923 tons, Captain J W Eno, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

The steam-ship Drachenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain W Tegge, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

The British s s Albion, 649 tons, Captain H Johnstone, cleared yesterday for Singapore, Penang and Bangkok, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Sculptor, 851 tons, Captain J McAdam, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The British s s Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Captain R Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,827 tons coals and 23 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to William Crouder.

The British s s Lady Gordon, 316 tons, Captain S Witby, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Colombo, with a cargo of tea and oil, and one cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The British s s Astraca, 1,348 tons, Captain David Nicholas, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from London, with a general cargo and 11 tons gunpowder. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee Muncherjee and Sons.

The B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Renneck, Surgn-Major and Mrs Boyd, and 39 deck.

The Clan Line s s Clan Forbes, 1,590 tons, Captain J E Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Englett, Mr Galnogne, Mr Hill, Mr Miter and 14 horses. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The Hall Line s s Looksley Hall, 2,494 tons, Captain T Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Rowbones, Mrs Goldny, Mr J Chadwick and two ayahs. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

The P and O Co's s s Venetia, 1,608 tons, Captain T F Creery, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from China, with a genenral cargo and six deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Imperatrix (s)	Egger	Trieste, June 3.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
20	Athabasca (s)	Jones	Cardiff, June 20.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, July 18.
	Locksley Hall (s)	Collins	Liverpool, June 5.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Roberts	Liverpool, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Drachenfels (s)	Tegge	Karachi.
	Inchmarlo (s)	Eno	Karachi.
	Albion (s)	Johnstone	Bangkok, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Vulcano for Port Said.

" Kt Templar for Havre.

" Singapore for Genoa, &c.

" Lady Gordon for Colombo.

" Landoura for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.,

" Siam for Aden.

" Imperatrix for Trieste, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
June.					
18	Canning I G	Black	Somali coast.		
July					
3	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	14	Bombay
5	Muyun	Mackenzie	Somali coast.	9	Hodeida
6	Peninsular	oggin	London	6	Bombay
	Tripoli	D nn	Batoum		
7	Storke H M's	Smyth	Perim		
	Golconda	Henderson	London	7	Calcutta
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	9	Somali coast
8	Lingfield	Willis	Bimlipatam	8	Marseilles
	Seghalien	Homery	China		Marseilles
	Elton	Campbell	Cardiff		
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida	9	Hodeida
	Santo Domingo	Ugarte	Liverpool	8	Manilla
	Dunbeth	Sharp	Java		Port Said F O
	Brookfield	Moffet	Kurrachee	9	Port Said F O
	Cape Corrientes	Gugliemo	Genoa		
9	Picton	Brown	Bassein	9	Malta F O
	Sheikh Burkud	Mackenzie	Somali coast.	12	Somali coast
	Pandora	Mettel	Trieste	9	Bombay
	Swainsby	Greene	Bombay		Dunkirk
	Lusitania	Inskip	Sydney		London
	Cossack H M's	Cross	Somali coast.		
	D'Jemnah	Champenois	Marseilles	9	China
	Ava	Benois	Zanzibar		Marseilles
10	Rei de Portugal	Rodrigues	Lisboa	11	Zanzibar
	Rewa	Loutitt	Calcutta	10	London
11	Miseer	Berto	Hodeida	13	Suez
	Amphitrite	Vidos	Bombay	11	Trieste
	Palestina	Desider	Mussowa	12	Mussowa
	Bandesrath	Issendoff	Zanzibar	11	Hamburg
	Sutlej	Worcestor	Bombay		London
	Norna	Greig	Barry		
	Rauenthaler	Hansen	Calcutta	11	Hamburg
12	Sculptor	McAdam	Mussowa	12	Bombay
	Australian	Didier	Marseilles		Australia
	Somer Hill	...	Pondicherry		Marseilles
13	Singapore	Parodi	Genoa	13	Bombay
	Elmete	Williamson	Bombay		Marseilles
	Jelunga	Mann	London	14	Brisbane
	No. 293 S Dredger	Rupe	Clyde		Pambam
	Whitefield	Dalziel	Bombay	13	Havre

Aden, 13th July, 1891.

DALY IMPORTS.—July 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—4 cases confectionery, S Hussonally.

Roumania s—6 packages printing paper, C A Rahim and Co.

City of Agra s—50 barrels whiting, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Agra s—1 case cutlery, N Esmail; 71 casks chemicals, E D Sassoon and Co; 6 cases plate glass, D Canjee and Co; 14 cases umbrellas, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—4 cases cheese, W B Green and Co; 35 cases cheese, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 9 cases cheese, &c, Phillips and Co; 14 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.

Almora s—125 casks cement, Tyabjee and Co; 2 cases glassware and 1 cask earthenware, Shroff Brothers; 4 cases confectionery, M G Hoosen; 4 packages stationery, 10 packages writing and printing papers, C A Rahim and Brothers.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels s—7 cases glass beads, J Nathoobhoy.

FROM GOTHENBURGH.

Congo s—100 cases matches, A Shaik Adum.

FROM NEW YORK.

Roumania s—15 barrels lubricating oil, A Ashdown and Co; 5 cases tobacco, Hormuz Seriar.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—3 cases needles, N Ramchunder and Co; 3 cases blotting paper, A Mahomedally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pos—18 cases port wine, Popular Remedies Manufacturing Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 19.

Thatcher, Captain, Bo, D A A G for Musketry, off Ins duty, from Baroda.

Heydon, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.

East, Major-Genl, Ms, from leave, from England.

Roberts, Dy-Surgn-Genl, Ms, I M S, from leave, from England.

July 20.

Sherwood, Smith, Captain, Bo Adjt, B B and C I Ry, from leave, from England.

Pike, Major, Bengal, on medical certificate, from Nowgong.

DEPARTURES.—July 18.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

July 19.

Anderson, Lt, Bo, Comt, on leave, to Poona.

July 20.

Roberts, Dy Surgn-Genl, Ms, I M S, from leave, to Secunderabad.

East, Major-Genl, Ms, from leave, to Secunderabad.

Thatcher, Captain, Bo, D A A G for Musketry, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st July, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m. } Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters.

To-day, at 5-45 p.m.
Thursday, at 5-45 p.m. } Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st July, 1891.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association.

1. A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Head-Quarters of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Esplanade Cross Road, on Friday evening, 24th instant, at 6 o'clock. Business:—To discuss a circular from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Rifle Association.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Capt., &
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·478	S E	4	104·0	87·1	49	..	1·37	—9·12
Agra	29·489	S E	6	103·5	85·9	59	..	4·10	—6·25
Cawnpore	29·511	E S E	11	102·1	83·0	70	..	0·94	..
Allahabad	29·489	E N E	8	100·4	82·7	73	..	1·92	—9·23
Jhansi	29·469	N E	2	96·5	81·7	73	0·26	2·05	—10·61
Jacobabad	29·457	S E	4	113·2	85·6	59	..	0·35	—0·49
Karachi	29·543	W N W	18	90·0	78·7	80	..	0·01	—2·08
Ajmere	29·487	W	..	104·3	86·5	55	..	1·96	—6·46
Deesa	29·545	N	16	99·9	80·7	64	..	1·41	—6·92
Rajkote	29·585	W N W	19	95·9	78·5	81	..	4·16	—10·84
Veraval	29·605	W	13	83·8	78·8	91	..	2·10	..
Neemuch	29·517	W S W	12	94·8	74·1	83	0·30	1·05	—9·01
Indore	29·526	W N W	6	77·0	72·1	92	0·43	6·96	—6·69
Saugor	29·474	N N W	2	87·3	73·1	91	0·16	12·26	—3·09
Jubbulpur	29·491	Calm	1	88·4	75·6	95	0·60	..	..
Hoshangabad	29·523	S W	4	82·3	74·7	95	0·49	..	..
Khandwa	29·553	W	14	76·	74·7	93	0·49	9·36	—3·42
Raipur	29·487	S W	9	88·0	71·6	92	0·14	13·10	—9·49
Nagpoor	29·469	Calm	11	84·3	73·9	90	0·3	11·48	—9·39
Amraoti	29·528	W	16	78·4	69·9	87	1·82	2·73	—7·82
Akola	29·544	W	16	76·1	69·8	85	2·10	7·51	—6·77
Surat	29·632	S W	F	89·0	75·5	90	2·25	11·60	—7·93
Malegaon	29·611	W S W	11	82·3	70·	97	1·06	4·75	—4·41
Bombay	29·643	W N W	17	82·3	77·0	85	1·05	31·23	—11·60
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·660	W	15	80·3	69·5	89	0·78	3·17	—6·03
Sholapore	29·679	W S W	9	86·	70·0	88	0·04	3·37	—5·21
Ratnagiri	29·710	W	15	80·4	72·4	89	7·40	45·94	—10·31
Belgaum	29·697	W N W	4	74·3	65·8	92	0·31	·60	—12·96
Goa	29·726	W	20	81·1	72·4	87	4·67	31·32	..
Karwar	29·765	S W	4	84·2	72·8	90	2·29	39·01	—27·20
Mangalore	29·804	W	4	83·3	75·9	93	0·10	54·05	—7·55
Calicut	29·82	W N W	11	81·5	74·5	9	0·77	42·52	—11·98
Cochin	29·856	W	M	81·3	74·6	90	0·03	31·74	—13·24
Bangalore	29·810	S W	9	79·2	66·4	81	0·02	11·36	+5·75
Secunderabad	29·633	W S W	15	83·2	70·3	79	0·04	3·93	—5·84
Masuliptm.	29·628	W N W	6	9 ·1	76·	79	0·07	6·68	—2·55
Bellary	29·686	W	17	91·5	73·8	71	0·12	2·42	—0·34
Cuddapah	29·69	N W	..	95·	76·5	67	..	3·79	—1·65
Madras	29·716	S S W	13	99·5	81·1	·5	0·03	0·63	—4·33
Coimbatore	29·803	S	5	87·0	70·8	86	0·26	0·88	—1·57
Trichinopoly	29·770	W S W	14	94·0	77·	65	..	0·72	—1·80
Negapatam	29·749	W S W	2	97·1	78·8	60	..	0·92	—1·78
Colombo, (19th July.)	29·918	S W	13	85·0	76·0	78	0·15	12·15	—0·9

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=1·12 (45·17); E. G. H.=1·32 (34·96); G. T. H.=1·44 (35·23); C. P.=1·05 (3.·29).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong H=Heavy

SUMMARY.

With the exception of an unimportant local rise at Raipur, pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been rapid at Bombay, Belgaum, Veraval, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Ajmere, and Karachi, brisk at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpure, and Jhansi, and generally moderate in all other parts of the country. Readings are very low in the Indus Valley and are very high in the extreme south, the intervening gradients being moderately steep. The barometer reads below the normal average everywhere. Abnormals indicate the existence of a large depression with its centre in the immediate neighbourhood of Nagpur. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, but continue south-westerly to north westerly in all other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Khandwa, Poona, Nagpur, Akola, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras, and Trichinopoly. This morning a velocity of 22 miles an hour is reported from Poona, 20 from Bellary, 18 from Karachi, 16 from Bombay, and Secunderabad, 14 from Deesa and Khandwa, and 12 from Rajkot, Akola and Calicut. The maximum temperature is 8° to 14° in excess of the normal mean at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot and Neemuch, and as much as 6° to 10° below it at Indore, Khandwa and Akola. The variations elsewhere being irregular and small. The highest maximum reported is 113° at Jacobabad. Nights are very hot at Delhi, Agra, Ajmere and Deesa and are more or less cool in several other places. The lowest temperature last night occurred at the most elevated stations, Belgaum and Bangalore (66°). Humidity has increased largely at Malegaon, Neemuch, Poona, Surat, Rajkot, Madras, Cuddapah and Coimbatore and slightly at Karachi, Deesa, Indore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Akola, Sholapur, Karwar, Bangalore and Negepatam. The skies are overcast almost everywhere except in Rajputana, the Indus Valley, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, where they are generally free from clouds. Rain has fallen in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and at Jhansi, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras and Coimbatore. The principal amounts are 7·40" at Ratnagiri, 4·67" at Goa, 2·29" at Karwar, 2·25" at Surat, 2·10" at Akola, 1·49" at Khandwa, 1·46" at Malegaon and 1·05" at Bombay. The large low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report in the neighbourhood of Nagpur and Raipur, has moved westwards and somewhat increased in depth. Its centre lies to-day in the immediate neighbourhood of Nagpur. Winds around this depression are feebly cyclonic and it shows a tendency to move westwards either into Berar or the Central Provinces. This disturbance is likely to occasion rather strong winds and heavy rain in the Arabian Sea and on the West Coast between Karwar and Bombay. The weather in Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India is hence much disturbed and heavy rain and strong winds are probable there. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay moderately exceeds its normal strength. Conditions are very favourable for more rain at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and several light local showers are probable in the Madras Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, July 20.

The barometer is still falling, except in a few Burmese stations; the fall being brisk in North-western India and the Konkan generally, but moderate elsewhere. The depression noticed over the east of the Central Provinces yesterday moved slightly north-westward in the centre near Sutna. Winds have normal monsoon directions generally, but a slight cyclonic circulation prevails around the depression, and in Punjab calms are reported. The force of the monsoon has increased both in the West Coast and over the Bay. The temperature has generally risen in Northern India and some central stations; the mean being below the normal in the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The highest maximum is 114 degrees in Dera Ismail Khan. Rain is general on the West Coast and the central stations, and fairly general in Madras and Burma; but in Bengal the fall is very slight, and in Upper India there is practically no rain. The amounts are large along the West Coast.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, 1,608 tons, under the command of Captain T. F. Creery, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from China, reports having encountered a heavy typhoon in the China seas. From the Malacca Straits to Ceylon a strong monsoon was encountered, and latterly variable monsoon weather with rather heavy sea and rain. One boat was lost and the bulwarks were considerably damaged on both sides aft.

The s. s. Sculptor, of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., under the command of Captain J. McAdam, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah, &c., reports having experienced bad weather for four days, the rest of the voyage being favourable.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th July, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·635
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	·908
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·8
General Directions of Wind*	SW, WSW, WNW, NE, SSE, WNW, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	314
Fall of Rain	1·01
Total fall during month	17·15
" year	31·34
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th July	0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

Two Brazilian tourists and a guide on Wednesday (1st inst.) approached too near the edge of the crater Vesuvius. A gust of smoke enveloped them, and one of the visitors missed his footing and fell into the red hot lava, one hundred and seventy feet below. The unfortunate man was Dr. Jardin, a young lawyer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GENTLEMEN'S Pearl-headed TOILET PINS, Rs. 5, 6, 7, and 10 each. Fancy Jewellery in great variety.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Diamond Merchants, 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

GENTLEMEN are especially requested to inspect our new stock of TOILET REQUISITES, Wigs, and high class Perfumery. Moderate Prices.—V. FUCILE & Co.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H.," care of this Office.

CRICKET ! CRICKET ! ! Bats of all best makers at cheap prices. Duke's Match Ball, Rs. 3-5. P. K. D. Rs. 3-12, Lillywhite Rs. 3-10, Dark, Rs. 3-8. I. R. Handle-cover Ans. 12, Spikes Ans. 10.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, a never-failing remedy in Dysentery of all Kinds, with blood or slime, Colic, Vomiting and ordinary Diarrhœa. It has cured numerous hopeless cases. "It acts like a charm and is worth its weight in gold." Price 4 and 8 Annas per phial. See very numerous certificates in the Hand-bills for which apply to [illegible] MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED FANCY CIGAR STANDS, with Musical Boxes, Rs. 25, Rs. 30, and Rs. 50, plays two Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BRANDY-BITTERS, pure, agreeable, appetizing Bitters, are the most pure and delicate of stomachics and are equally delicious and appetizing when taken by themselves or when mixed with Spirits—FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, &c., 25 years established, 30 Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—FIRE-BRICKS. 20,000 Fire-bricks for sale. For particulars apply to TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Good writing and a good knowledge of English essential. Apply to "Jay," care of this Paper.

WANTED a very competent European WEAVING MASTER, for a large weaving Mill in Bombay. Salary up to Rs. 700 per month according to qualifications, with a long experience of the line in Bombay Mills. Apply to "A," care of this Paper.

ENGLISH LESSONS WANTED by a gentleman, Lady teacher preferred. Apply stating salary expected to "B. W," care of this Paper.

WANTED a second-hand double beater CRIGHTON OPENER in good working order; also a pair of Portable Engine Wrought Iron Wheels and Axles to carry 12 Tons. Address "F," care of this Office.

WANTED A GUZERATI TEACHER to give 1 hour's daily tuition up to Matriculation, and also to do copyist's work for an hour or so. Salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. Apply "C. M. H," Belgaum.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S NEW SONG, "THE DHOBIE MAN" (a Lay of Ind) with effective illustrated title page by author. Price Re. 1-4.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Publishers, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

PEARSE and Co's INVALID PORT and BEST DRY SHERRY. Sound and Wholesome. Unsurpassed in any Market. Per bot. Re. 1-12. Per doz. Rs. 18.—Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession the BUNGALOW, known as "The Cairn," Cumballa Hill, containing five bedrooms, two handsome reception rooms, stabling for four horses, coach house, servants' quarters, &c., &c. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. FLOWER.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 13 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingy situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
2, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BICYCLES
AND
TRICYCLES
BY
J. K. STARLEY AND CO., LD.,
OF COVENTRY.

WE are now selling the ROVER with ordinary RED RUBBER TYRES; 1 inch BLACK RUBBER TYRES; and CUSHION TYRES.

All at greatly reduced prices. For Strength, Elegance, and Speed they stand unrivalled. Ball Bearings throughout. Price Lists to intending Buyers only, on application to the Sole Agents:—

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI TOWER, BOMBAY.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRINCE'S DOCK.
PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs.	a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0	12
Mild Cured Hams	"	0	11
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	"	0	12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22	0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	"	17	0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	"	22	0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	"	17	0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	"	22	0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	"	24	0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	"	26	0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	"	33	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	"	32	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	"	35	0
Old Tom Gin	"	19	0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles		27	0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	"	22	0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5	12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3	12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham Sandwiches.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES BELONGING TO THE COMMISSARIAT STORE-KEEPER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, at 1 p.m.

Several lots of serviceable and unserviceable stores, consisting of malt liquor, and railway ambulance, &c.

Terms of Sale.—Cash will be required immediately as the lots are knocked down, and the lots to be cleared away at once.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, July 21, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMERALD RINGS, GOLD ORNAMENTS, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of Mr. Dipaji Kessaji, and on account and at the risk of the undernamed mortgagors:—

On account of Memon Gunnee Sheriff, the mortgagor, consisting 4 gold bangles.

On account of Sha Poonumchund Ootumchund, Nialchund Gaberchund, Vastachund Hirachund, and Soni Mitha Haji, the mortgagors, consisting 2 emerald and 1 rose rings, 13 emeralds of sizes, and 1 mani.

On account of Patel Hurgovin Narotum, mortgagor, consisting 1 gold thread chain.

On account of Purmanund Canji, mortgagor, consisting rose diamond ring, ear-ring, and chokra.

On account of Hora Abdool Hoosein Javeri, mortgagor, consisting 5 ruby, 1 saphire and 1 emerald ring, 2 rubies, and 1 emerald.

On account of Soni Mitha Haji, mortgagor, 2 ruby ear-rings.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, July 21, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

THE latest advices from Europe and America usually chronicled in this column were noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	9,72,352
" " Branches	"	"	2,10,767
Other Deposits	"	"	23,14,029
Government Securities	"	"	3,70,486
Loans	Dec.	"	1,962
Bills Discounted	"	"	8,90,878
Cash with other Banks	"	"	1,22,759
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	42,29,123

As we anticipated a fortnight ago, the funds which were required for a special purpose at the end of last month have been finding their way back to the coffers of the Presidency Bank, and the slackness of trade having continued, and a considerable portion of the previous week's Government withdrawals having been replaced, the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon shows the large increase of over 42¼ lakhs in the Cash Balance, which now stands at not far from 300 lakhs. There had been no change worth mentioning in the position of Loans since the date of the previous Return; but Private Deposits had largely increased, while in Bills Discounted there had again been a considerable decrease (though 4¾ lakhs less than shown at the close of the preceding week), the diminution in trade requirements during the past week being represented by some 32 lakhs.

COTTON.—Although exporters have again been out of the market, purchases for their account having been *nil*, the Mills have taken 2,725 bales, consisting of 500 bales of Nuggur, at Rs. 156-7; 400 Dharwar, at Rs. 162; 350 Virumgaum Ginned at Rs. 155-66; 275 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 153-69½; 200 bales each of Khangaum, at Rs. 157; Pachora, at Rs 155½; Broach, at Rs. 187; Oojein, at Rs 160; 150 Barsee, at Rs. 178½; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 158; and 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 151, in a steady market with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher.

The rain, which has fallen abundantly here since the latter part of last week, has prevailed also over a portion of the Cotton area, and the official telegraphic advices now to hand report a further fall, ranging from 2·12 inches at Dhulia to 4·62 inches at Julgaum, in every district of the Oomrawuttee circle, where the Cotton plants were flourishing, prospects at Barsee having much improved. In the Bengal circle, however, hardly half an inch of rain had been registered in any district since the middle of last week, and although cotton-sowing had begun at Agra, it had not commenced at Cawnpore, and rain was much needed everywhere, the average fall in the four principal districts having been less than half of the average from the 1st ult. to the 31st inst.; Beawar being the worst off with about 2 inches against an average of 9¾ inches. At Broach the weather was unseasonable; only 62 cents of rain had been registered since the date of last telegraphic advices, and the Cotton plants required more; and throughout the Dhollera circle rain was much needed generally, only a few cents having fallen at Dhollera and Bhownuggger since Wednesday, and cotton-sowing had not commenced. The fall in the Dhollera circle has been lighter this season than in any other part of the Cotton area; the total for four districts to date being about 7½ inches against an average for the same from the 1st June to the 31st July of 61½ inches.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day owing to a native holiday.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,296	bales.
Wheat	16,121	cwts.
Linseed	5,020	"
Rapeseed	3,585	"
Poppyseed	511	"
Groundnuts	3,724	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, but there has been a little more enquiry to-day. The Wernett Hall (s), for early August loading, has been berthed for Liverpool, with part cargo of Wheat and Seeds, at 18s. 3d. per ton; and the Asia (s), in the same position, has filled up for Marseilles, at 17s. to 17s. 3d. per ton, with Groundnuts and light Seeds. Business has been done for Dunkirk, for July shipment, at 18s. per ton for Wheat and 18s. 6d. for Seeds, and holders of tonnage are now keeping back for 6d. per ton more.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at Saturday's closing rates of 1s. 5⅜d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and has remained steady at the same throughout the day, but with very little business passing in either direction. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 5 ⅜d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 15-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Francs	do.	1·85	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong and advancing, and a rise of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. has been established in Fours on Saturday's final rates, closing quotations having been 107⅝ for Money, 107⅝ for the coming settling day, and 107⅜ for the August account. The cash price of Fours is also now quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES have been quiet, but with rather more enquiry for Cotton Mill and Press Scrip at our quotations. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 930. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ up at Rs. 97 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Lombardy (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania, homeward bound, left Perim on the 18th inst.

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The mail for Mauritius *via* Zanzibar closes at Aden on Wednesday evening

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5¼d.

TELEGRAPHC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili:—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica Tacua and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caledra and Copiapo can be accepted at sender's risk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for).

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	9	45 a.m.	4	7
Teheran	20	12	27 p.m.	0	58
Suez	20	2	55 p.m.	0	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 20th July, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	53	..	21
" Kurrachee	..	5	..	—
" Madras	..	20	..	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DUNSFORD—DYOTT—At Southsea, on 25th June, Lieut F P S Dunsford, 2nd Queen's Own Bengal Light Infantry, youngest son of the late General H F Dunsford, CB, Bengal Staff Corps, to Mary Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Captain Dyott, of Knowle Lodge, Lichfield.

GIBSON—BRETON—June 25, at the parish church, West Malling, Kent, John Grant Gibson, son of late Lieut H Gibson, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismael Khan, Punjab, to Mary Breton, daughter of H Breton, of Brooke House, West Malling.

DEATHS.

CARTER—June 23, at 22, Colville-terrace, London, Mrs Helen Carter, daughter of the late C Gray, of Carse Gray, Forfarshire, and widow of Maj Henry Carter, 73rd Bj N. I, 82.

FOGGO—June 24, at Harley-street, London, Mrs Isa Foggo, M D, Physician in charge of the Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, and daughter of late W Hope Johnstone, of Dumfries.

MACLEAN—At Paris, on June 27, Constance Georgina Maclean, daughter of the late Dr L H I Maclean, Bengal Medical Service.

MACLEAY—June 24, at the Chalet des Rosiers, Mentone, Sir G Macleay, K C M G, of Pendell Coert, Bletchingley, Surrey, and Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, 81.

MICHELL—June 27, at Lisburn, Torquay, Maj J W Michell, late 49th Bengal Native Infantry, 85.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1891.

THE administration report of H. H. the Nizam's Government for 1298 Fasli, though coming rather late in the day, contains a succinct and interesting account of the way in which the affairs of the premier State in India are being conducted by its present Minister Sir Asman Jah. The year reported upon was not a favourable one from an agricultural point of view. The average rainfall was considerably lower than that of the preceding year, which in itself was not copious. The effects of such an unpropitious season made themselves felt on the land revenue, as the assessment for the year showed a reduction of over five lakhs. Most of the demand, however, was realized, only about two and a half lakhs, or 1·42 per cent. of the whole, falling into arrears. The fact speaks highly for the revenue administration of the State, which is under the immediate control of Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk, whose labours in connection with the settlement of the Telingana portion of the Dominions, which must be regarded as one of the most notable results of Sir Asman Jah's administration, we have lately referred to. But the other operations of the Survey and Settlement Department actually chronicled are by no means undeserving of notice. During the year no less than 320 villages, giving a total area of 718,935 acres, were newly surveyed, whilst 68,516 fields, amounting to 5,93,594 acres, were classified. In the Inam and Irrigation Departments, which exercise a direct influence on the land revenue, work was conducted with similar activity and vigour. The Irrigation Department owes its origin and existence to the present Minister, who makes liberal provision annually for works calculated to improve the agricultural condition of the country by a free and timely supply of water. It is a pity that the grant has not hitherto been put to use to its fullest extent, but hopes are entertained that in future the whole amount will be profitably employed. The Irrigation Board, under whose control the funds are placed, sanctioned 64 works during the year under report, estimated to cost Rs. 3,68,230, whilst 427 other petty works, involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,21,885, and for which reference to the Board was unnecessary, were sanctioned by the talukdars or collectors of districts.

Here we may take leave of the land revenue, which, as in British India, is the backbone of the resources of the State, and proceed to the next important source of income, the customs, which, in the year under report, yielded fifty and a half lakhs, an increase of more than three and a half lakhs over the income of the preceding year, itself a more productive year than its predecessor. These figures indicate a steady improvement in the trade of the country, which has lately received a considerable impetus by the railway extensions in the direction of Bezwada, as well as by the security and protection afforded under the present Government to every branch of commerce and industry. After the customs, the largest revenue is realized from excise, which, deducting all expenses connected with the Department, contributed a net income of upwards of 30¼ lakhs to the exchequer. We may refer on a future occasion to some curious features in this part of the report. Coming now to some of the minor departments, we find that the post office earned Rs. 9,147 more in 1298 than in 1297, whilst its cost increased from Rs. 2,43,543 to Rs. 2,55,118. It carried 2,837,275 letters, being an average of one letter to every three or four persons of the total population. There were 191 post offices open throughout the State, giving an average of one post office to 432 square miles of area. This circumstance reveals a rather curious fact, namely, that the Hyderabadees are content to have one post office within the same area in which they require no less then 27 liquor shops. The existing postal convention, and, in fact, the whole of the postal relations between the Nizam's Government and the Imperial Government, are considered somewhat disadvantageous, from a pecuniary point of view, to the former; but Sir Asman Jah, as a practical statesman, rightly takes a broad view of the matter, and regards the general convenience and benefit of the public as a sufficient compensation for any financial loss that the State may incur. There is little that calls for remark in the management of the Mint, except that it is worked at a loss, and that the machinery and mode of coinage are about as primitive as well can be. The Minister does not mince matters in pointing out the serious defects of the present system, which Government intend to thoroughly re-organize. The receipts under the head of stamps rose by nearly half a lakh in 1298 as compared with 1297, and the expenditure also showed a slight increase. The stamps are all locally impressed in Hyderabad on paper imported from England, and a proposal has been under consideration to adopt the practice followed by the British Government in having the stamps manufactured by a reliable firm in England. It is somewhat disappointing, in the interests of local industry, to learn that an attempt to introduce the use of country-made paper for stamps proved a failure. Local manufacturers could neither supply the requisite quantity nor produce paper of good quality at the same price at which similar paper could be obtained from England. The creation of the Registration Department on its present footing is one of the numerous useful works initiated during the régime of Sir Asman Jah. The Department had formerly no separate existence, but a few years ago a comprehensive code was framed and passed, the value of which may be judged from the fact that while before its promulgation it took months to have a document registered, the work can now be completed in three days at the utmost. The Municipalities, which, along with the Department of Public Instruction and the Medical Department, received perhaps the best share of the attention of the present Government, are doing useful work, though, being institutions in their infancy, too much must not be either expected or said of them. Only two Municipalities are noticed in the report before us, but we believe that municipal institutions have been established in almost all large local centres, and Sir Asman Jah, as the pioneer and founder of local self-government in Hyderabad, has shown a good deal of interest in them. The control of all municipal matters is vested in the hands of committees and boards, who, to judge by the example of the two bodies whose work is described in the report, pay careful attention to the sanitary wants of the localities under their control. We have lately commented upon the excellent work done by the Municipality in Chudderghat, and we need here only compliment that body upon its sanitary zeal in instructing the *oi polloi* in the principles of hygiene by the dissemination of simple tracts on sanitary matters. It would be a great gain if such tracts were also introduced into the schools, which are spreading with wonderful rapidity all over the Dominion—a rapidity which shows that, after a long period of intellectual turpitude, education is taking kindly to the soil of the State. In a single year the schools have more than doubled themselves, and the number of students has increased by 5,566, so that there is now one pupil to every 400 souls of the total population. Female education, of course, is still in its infancy, but it is a remarkable fact that within the last three years the number of female students has multiplied itself 24 times, and that one female medical student has made a creditable figure in England. In a country so wedded to the *Zenana* and *Purda* system as Hyderabad these female medical students are destined to be a great boon, and Sir Asman Jah's policy is to increase their number as much as possible. This policy forms a leading feature of the medical administration of Hyderabad, the enlightened quality of which found an apt illustration in the appointment of the Cholera Commission. The nomination of this commission, the princely hospitality and assistance it received at the hands of His Highness's Government, and the results of its labours have lately been brought to notice in Bombay by Dr. Lawrie, and the episode is exceptionally creditable to the State.

Lord Ripon's pregnant words of advice at the installation of the Nizam, "Look well to your finances," are in no danger of being forgotten while this important part of the administration is in the capable hands of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Political and Financial Secretary. Here we can only indicate the broad budgetary results of the year. The Nizam's revenue, including opening balances, is now little short of five crores, the total receipts for the year under report being Rs. 4,95,77,000, leaving a closing balance of only a few thousand rupees short of ninety lakhs. The net surplus was nearly twenty-two lakhs, a result which must be regarded as indicating the sound financial position of the State. Liberal provision seems to have been made for the development of its resources in various directions. In the Public Works Department the budget provided Rs. 16,00,000 for works of different kinds, out of which Rs. 9,80,881 were spent on original works and repairs during the year, more than 4¼ lakhs having been expended on civil buildings and roads and communications. Under the head of railways, the noticeable facts are that the gross earnings increased from Rs. 16,65,104 to Rs. 18,74,158, and the net receipts from Rs. 8,27,457 to Rs. 12,05,142; whilst under mines and quarries we read of an increased output of Singareni coal, which is declared to be as easy to handle and work as English coal. The police and the law courts appear, on the whole, to have worked well, though they do not escape criticism. For instance, the district police seems to have been a little laxer in its discipline during the year under report than in the preceding one, and the "law's delays" found rather too many illustrations in the Nizam's courts. Several important reforms, however, were introduced in the district police, connected with their equipment, instruction, and discipline. The condition of the gaols, as the Government have candidly avowed, is a distinctly unsatisfactory feature of Hyderabad administration. It is described as costly and far from being deterrent to the criminal classes. The discipline is lax, and there is a high rate of sickness and mertality among the prisoners. The Minister has shown himself fully alive to these defects, and is bent upon remedying them as soon as practicable. With this object in view, it is intended to build a few first-class central jails on improved principles, and the Government is prepared to set aside a lakh of rupees each year for the purpose. Here is another field in which the Minister may do good in his day and generation, and make his term of office of enduring benefit to the Nizam's State.

IT may be taken as a sign of the times when a Kulin Brahmin writes an article in the *Calcutta Review* to point out the injury done to that caste by the excessive practice of polygamy and the abuses which lead to that excess. The object of the writer is to persuade his caste-fellows to "reform it altogether," and themselves, by abolishing polygamy. He boldly expresses the hope that if reform be not effected from within, the Government of India will prohibit polygamy by legislation, as suttee was abolished by Lord William Bentinck on the broad ground that it is a practice opposed to all principles of reason and morality. The case he makes out for immediate and sweeping reform and, failing that, legislative interference, is very strong. The Brahmans of Western, Central and Eastern Bengal are of three classes—Kulins, Shatrias, and Bangshajes. A Kulin can marry his daughter to a Kulin only, but he can marry his son to the daughter of a Kulin or the daughter of a Shatria, who is, as compared to the aristocratic Kulin well to do or even opulent, but he ceases to be a Kulin if he marries a Brahmani of the third class. The privilege of marrying a girl of his own class is qualified by the fact that the Kulins are subdivided into thirty-six melas or family groups—sub-castes—and a Kulin of one mela cannot marry the member of another mela. The field of choice is, therefore, very limited, and it is next to impossible to find a suitable husband for one's daughter in her own mela. There are other restrictions which make the difficulty well nigh insuperable. In despair, the unhappy father is driven to marry four or five daughters to one and the same Kulin husband at the same time. Of course the death of the husband, often an old man, may make the whole five widows in one day. A Kulin is free to marry a Shatria, but he pays a heavy social penalty; he and those of his relatives and friends who follow him form a new mela, with which the members of other melas will not intermarry. The leaders of the Kulin community resist all proposals to go back to first principles, ignore the melas, and fatuously declare that the abolition of that excrescence would abolish Kulinism altogether. Until comparatively recent times there were no melas in the caste, and all the members were on the same footing. An ingenious Pundit took it upon himself to classify the Kulin families into melas, and other Pundits find their account in keeping up a system which renders their services, as its only expounders, indispensable. It is nothing to them that the head of a family of Kulin girls has no course open to him but to marry all of them to an individual whose only recommendation is that he is a Kulin of the right mela. Polygamy among the Kulins, Mr. Nilkanta Chatterjee indignantly says, has thus been made a profession amongst the Kulins, who have become the object of general ridicule. Polygamous marriages, which are prohibited in every civilized circle, have become a matter of course, and involve connections within the prohibited degrees to an inconceivable extent. His proposal is to strike at the root of the evil by prohibiting polygamy. The heart's desire of a wealthy Shatria is to marry his daughter to a Kulin who cannot find a bride in his own mela. He naturally demands an exorbitant bride, which the Kulin must pay. The Shatria families, having married their own daughters to Kulins, marry their sons to girls of obscure origin and thus vitiate their Brahmin blood. The daughters of these "inferior females" are all the same Shatria girls, and as such fit persons for a Kulin to marry. Seeing that the ostensible purpose of Kulinism is to preserve undefiled the purity of the Brahmin stock, this infusion of inferior blood in Shatria and Kulin families not unnaturally strikes Mr. Nilkanta as very undesirable, and he contrasts the system of buying brides for a high price with the teaching of the sacred legislators, who have laid it down that "it is most noble for a father to give away his daughter in marriage to a worthy bridegroom, after having her dressed with the finest clothes and decked with the most precious jewels that his means command." No price should be charged, says the sage, for the sale of a human being degrades a man. "But shastras and sages are no longer of account," says this candid Kulin; "their teaching is thrown aside; we keep our daughters and sisters unmarried beyond the age of puberty; we marry three, four, or five females to one man at one and the same time; we marry in the lifetime of one wife for no fault of hers; we marry easily and we forsake our wives equally easily; of the many wives we marry we care not to support any, excepting, perhaps, in some cases, the Shatria. All these things we do and are still Hindus?" The writer holds that by contact with the daughter-selling Shatrias the Kulins are in peril of becoming degraded in their turn. This vigorous appeal to the self-respect of the Kulin Brahmin community is enforced by the warning that if the leaders do not effect the necessary reform, and put an end to the practices which have made polygamy a crying scandal which must be dealt with, the Legislature may put powers into the hands of Government which may threaten the very existence of Kulinism.

THE increasingly bad outlook in the Madras Presidency gives interest and importance to a measure which the Government are stated by the *Mail* to have at present under their consideration for the extension of well irrigation. The subject, of course, is not a new one, and for five years Government had had statutory power to make advances to ryots for permanent improvements. But, like takavi advances elsewhere, the system has failed for the simple reason, chiefly, that the people have almost entirely neglected to make use of what we hesitate to call the facilities offered under it. Our Madras contemporary tells us that out of twenty-six millions of acres under ryotwari tenure in the Madras Presidency, only about a thousand acres were last year benefitted by wells sunk under the provisions of the Act, while about two thousand acres were benefitted by loans for the repair of old wells and for other permanent improvements. It is not because of the rate of interest at which the loans are available that so few have taken advantage of them. Three per cent., with the principal repayable in thirty-five years, is not an unreasonable condition. But the rules under which advances are made are suspiciously elaborate, and the precautions taken in regard to title and security seem to be somewhat disproportionate to the extent of the operations. In other respects the scheme has worked badly. Many of the advances have had to be summarily recovered; the interest and instalments of principal have fallen into arrears, and in many cases the money lent for digging wells has been disposed of in meeting the ordinary revenue demands, or been even more flagrantly misapplied. The proposals now under the consideration of the Madras Government will change all this at any rate, and there is some reason to hope that they will lead to a great increase in the number of wells in water-bearing land. The formation of a "Well-irrigation Department" is suggested, though it seems difficult to understand why the existing Revenue authorities should not undertake the work. Government themselves, if the scheme is carried out, will make the wells, recovering the cost in the form of an addition to the assessment. This, it is calculated, would get rid of all the obstacles which have made the present arrangements so unproductive of benefit to the ryots. The scheme might very well stop here; but it is proposed, in addition, that to those who desire to lay out their own capital on wells a permanent tenure should be given at the existing rate. That is to say, the Permanent Settlement is to be indiscriminately introduced here and there in ryotwari districts, the only condition apparently being that the ryot should find fifty rupees of his own, or of the sowcar's, wherewith to dig himself a well. That would be an exceedingly cheap freehold; but whatever may be said about the Permanent Settlement, if it is introduced in Madras or any other province, let it be done deliberately and in a systematic way. The other proposal has more to commend it. In many of the Native States of this Presidency—particularly those in which the Durbar share the crop with the ryot—the first cost of the well is borne by the Durbar, and the encouragement thus given to well-irrigation has had large results.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when the debate on the building by-laws was resumed. Several sections were passed, the discussion on which will be reported in to-morrow's issue.

SEVENTY-EIGHT cents of rain were recorded at the Yerrowda Observatory during the twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday. Rain continues to fall and the sky is overcast.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ARREST OF SALVATIONISTS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The police yesterday arrested the members of a Salvation Army band at Eastbourne owing to a riot being imminent with the inhabitants, who resented the disturbance created by the Salvationists in the streets.

MONETARY CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, JULY 20.

A monetary crisis is feared in Portugal owing to the scarcity of coin.

The premium on English gold is rising daily.

MISSING MIDSHIPMEN.

VANCOUVER, JULY 19.

Four midshipmen of H. M. S. Warspite, the flagship on this station, are missing from their vessel. They were last seen canoeing in the Straits.

FAILURE OF A BANK.

BUENOS AYRES, JULY 19.

The English Bank of the River Plate has suspended payment owing to the operations of the Argentine Bank Moratorium Act. It is stated that the Bank's liabilities amount to four millions, whilst the assets are estimated at six millions.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The following delegates will attend the Oriental Congress ;—Italy : Count Tornielli-Brusati, Italian Ambassabor. Russia : Minister Esaff. France : Principal Aymonier. Greece : Professor Carolides.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

CAIRO, JULY 20.

Cholera has broken out at Mecca and the city is declared infected.

FORT SANDEMAN, THE MILITARY STATION IN THE ZHOB VALLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

It is officially notified that the military station about two miles from Apozai, in the Zhob Valley, is to be known as Fort Sandeman.

DEATH OF THE HON. BABU BIRESHWAR MITTER AT BENARES.

The Hon'ble Babu Bireshwar Mitter died of cholera in a few hours at Benares on the night of the 17th.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROAD FROM TAMMU TO THE CHINDWIN.

The road from Tammu to the Chindwin river is to be greatly improved next cold season, in order to bring Upper Burma into more direct commmunication with Assam.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, N.-W. P.

Mr. F. W. Porter, the new Inspector-General of Police, takes over charge of the department on the 2nd August, after which he joins the Lieutenant-Governor on tour at Benares and accompanies him to Lalitpur.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant Wadeson, 7th Bombay Cavalry, is nominated as Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry for the next season.

GYMKHANA AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

His Excellency the Governor arranged an excellent gymkhana programme for to-day, including a monsoon chase, tent-pegging, tandem race, Ganeshkhind Derby, etc., but the rain, which has fallen to a considerable extent during the past two days, continued this afternoon, making the ground in a slippery condition. The sports were, however, held under difficulties and the programme was curtailed. A large party of ladies and gentlemen were received by Lord and Lady Harris, and every provision made for an enjoyable afternoon's amusement. The sport was restricted to tent-pegging and a pony race. Fourteen gentlemen entered for the tent-pegging competition, and some excellent practice was made by His Excellency, Lieutenant Bidgood, and Lieutenant MacMunn. Lieutenant Bidgood took the peg on each occasion, making the highest possible score of 18. His Excellency took every peg excepting the last one, which, however, he succeeded in removing from the ground, his score being 17. Lieutenant MacMunn made a good third with 16. The other competitors were Captain Hobday, R. A., Lieutenant Ford, Captain Brunker, Dr. Peterkin, Brigadier-General Gatacre, Lieutenant Gaussen, Lieutenant Bell, Colonel Rhodes, Dr. Croly, Captain Butler, and Saidulla Khan, A.D.C. In the Ganeshkhind Derby four ponies entered, which was over a course half a mile long. The ponies were Hilal, Shotover, Judge, and Bonny May. The riders were, respectively, Captain Anderson, Captain Cox, A.D.C., Mr. Beel, and Mr. Bidgood. Hilal won easily by two lengths. Judge was six lengths behind Shotover. Colonel Hogg acted as starter and Colonel Merriman as judge. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a enjoyable afternoon was spent, and arrangements will be made for a similar programme for a later date.

THE POONA AND KIRKEE FOXHOUNDS.

The Poona and Kirkee foxhounds will meet for the first time this season on Thursday, the 1st August.

THE NEILGHERRY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

The Governor will cut the first sod of the Neilgherry Railway on the 3rd proximo at Coonoor. The Governor will probably visit Calcutta in the cold weather, unless the prevailing distress is deepened by a failure of the later rains.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.
Previously registered....	44	65	33	64	34	78	30	33
Monday, July 20	0	90	1	32	1	44	1	1
Total....	45	55	34	96	36	22	31	34
Total fall to 20th July, 1890....	42	28	42	57	47	28	35	61
Total fall to 20th July, 1889....	51	60	57	50	51	47	46	8

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 3.

THE approaching visit of the German Emperor is occupying more attention than anything else at the present moment, and only in limited circles is the interest in the doings of Parliament of an absorbing nature. The "aggressive Dissenters" are very angry at what they conceive to be the iniquity of the Government in coming to the support of denominational schools, and still more angry with Mr. Chamberlain for backing up their proposals. If the general public here are not greatly excited over the details of a popularity-hunting measure, much less are your readers likely to care whether the grant shall be paid for children below or above a certain age, and whether it is according to the principle of the British constitution that Church of England schools should be managed by Churchmen rather than by Churchmen, Dissenters, Roman Catholics, Agnostics, Infidels, Ibsenites, and the rest. We do not, however, like intolerance, and Mr. Fowler's references to the unfortunate catechism would have attracted more notice if it had not been understood that the sentiments expressed in the publication alluded to were not those of members of the Established Church generally. The Archbishop of Canterbury and other authorities have disclaimed all sympathy with such antiquated bigotry, and it may be hoped that the Nonconformists will now rest in peace. Still it would not be suprising, the *odium theologicum* being what it is, if they showed some reluctance in parting with so precious an article of their stock in trade.

In spite of contradictions, I undertand that there is some foundation for the report respecting the French opera singers and the coming State performance. While it is thought that Mr. Augustus Harris has shown a want of tact—he might easily have excluded the sensitive performers from the programme—there is a pretty universal feeling that those who are making all the fuss are not behaving with much dignity. Frenchmen, of course, do not like the German Emperor, but that has nothing to do with us, and why should they bother us in London with untimely manifestations of overstrained patriotism ? Some people think that the difficulty is being fomented to spite England for her Government's attitude regarding the renewal of the Triple Alliance. But surely it is not very complimentary to our neighbours across the channel to suppose that they could play so low as that.

The vagaries of the south-west monsoon are attracting anxious attention here, and, as you will perceive, Mr. Samuel Smith, who has from his point of view scored heavily in compelling the German Emperor to forego his intention of desecrating the Sabbath by visiting the Naval Exhibition on that day, is making this question his own. He will, I learn, follow up his previous inquiries by asking next Tuesday whether the Government have had their attention drawn to the distress among the pariahs of Chingleput ; whether Sir John Gorst can give any information regarding the amount of that distress ; and whether the lamentable condition of the poor people referred to is chronic. Mr. Smith will also ask whether any measures have been adopted by the Government of Madras to ameliorate the condition of the Chingleput pariahs, in addition to what is being done to deal with the distress caused by the famine ; whether any commission has been appointed to inquire into the distress ; and whether the low-caste population can acquire waste land for cultivation like the caste mirasdars or leaseholders.

By the way, I hear that the moderate views expressed to me by Mr. Samuel Smith respecting the opium trade in India have not given satisfaction to the extreme supporters of Sir Joseph Pease. They are also rather dissatisfied with their leader's recent declarations as to his acceptance of the (as it now turns out) inaccurate statements of Mr. W. H. Smith on behalf of the Government. They think Sir Joseph too conciliatory, though, I believe, he denies the soft impeachment, and considers that, if they were better acquainted with Parliamentary procedure, they would not be inclined to find fault with him. There is to be a more than usually active campaign carried on during the autumn and winter, with the view of inducing the House of Commons next session to repeat its vote of a few weeks since. The Abolitionists point to the numerous abstentions in the late division as a proof of the spread of their principles in England. Each one of these members, it is supposed, stayed away because of the pressure brought to bear upon him by his constituents. The supposition is in the main probably correct, but not absolutely so. To my knowledge one M.P. who previously voted for doing away with the opium traffic absented himself from the division for a very different reason. As I think I mentioned at the time, this gentleman now sees that there is another side to the question, and as he is what cynics would say one of those rare beings—a conscientious representative—he did not this time follow Sir Joseph Pease into the aye lobby. Perhaps when the motion is again introduced he will have the courage to vote against it. I am told on good authority that the Anti-Opium League will in future accept the principle that India should be compensated by England for the loss of revenue which abolition will entail, and this decision, it is doubtless hoped, will bring over the moderates. It is open to doubt, however, whether this new move will facilitate the objects in view, for it is hardly likely that in the present Parliament or the next the representatives of the British taxpayers will undertake such an enormous burden merely to satisfy the opinions of a body of well-meaning enthusiasts. I happened a few days ago to be talking to a prominent man connected with the League, and he used the customary arguments about the dangerous effects of the drug. I ventured to say that all the authorities were not agreed that a temperate use of opium was baneful to the consumer, and mentioned the name of your former able Surgeon-General. "Oh," he replied ; "I know what Sir William Moore says ; but how can he tell, as he has never been in China ?" I thought this a rather curious argument to be used by one who has not any personal acquaintance with India or China, but who, nevertheless, does not hesitate to express very strong views.

Mr. Provand, though he has lost his chance of raising a debate this session on the Indian factory regulations, evidently wishes the wicked Bombay millowners to know that he still has his eye upon them. They will be reminded of the terrors in store for them by a question he is putting this afternoon. He asks Sir John Gorst whether women and children work underground in coal mines in British India ; if there is any legislation dealing with the labour employed in these mines ; and if he will obtain and lay upon the table of the House a report on the condition of those employed in the mines, with particulars of the legislation, if any, which at present affects them.

General satisfaction is expressed in all quarters at the conferring of a peerage on the widow of the late Prime Minister of Canada, though it is perhaps a little far-fetched to regard, as some writers are doing, the honour paid to Lady Macdonald as a step towards the establishment of a Parliament consisting of representatives of all parts of the Empire. This is the second peerage bestowed upon colonials within the past few weeks. People are asking when a similar compliment will be paid to India ? There does not seem to be any very substantial reason why a baronetcy should be the highest title to which a native can aspire ; and there will be fewer still if ever the House of Lords should be remodelled on the lines suggested by some of its would-be reformers. At present, of course, it is the privilege of peers of the United Kingdom, and no other kind of peers is now created, to legislate. Many persons who are opposed to ending the Lords as a hereditary chamber would not object to its being mended by the substitution of representative peers, as in the case of Scotland and Ireland. The adoption of such a change would remove one obstacle to Indian subjects of the sovereign being admitted to the ranks of the British nobility.

The retirement of Captain Shaw, whose name is well known throughout the British Empire as the head of the excellent Fire Brigade of the Metropolis, came as a surprise to the public, but not to his intimate friends, who doubted if he would find it quite easy to work with his new masters. I have no authority for saying that Captain Shaw is retiring because he cannot get on with the London County Council, but it would not be astonishing if such were the case. He may think that, having held the post for thirty years, it is time he sought repose. The position is an anxious one, but Captain Shaw does not bear any traces of the worries and anxieties he has perpetually had to encounter. He is not an old man, and he has the freshness of one much younger. He is a pet of society, where he shines quite as much as he does when commanding his brave men at a great London fire. It is expected that he will be made a K.C.B. To allow him to retire into private life without some further decoration than he now possesses would be a mark of ingratitude, and anything below a Knight Commandership of the Bath would be an inadequate recognition of his services. It is to be hoped that the London County Council will succeed in finding a competent successor to Captain Shaw.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee might, I should imagine, write an interesting book on the woes of a Parliamentary candidate. His opponents, prompted doubtless by the talk of an approaching general election, are displaying much activity, and recently they have secured the support, by no means insignificant, of the *Daily Chronicle*. The *Daily News* is not, I believe, inimical to Mr. Dadabhoy, but it gives him no special assistance. Attempts are being made to show that he has not the goodwill of the labour party, as his friends have all along boasted, and these attacks are no doubt indulged in with a view of inducing Mr. Dadabhoy to retire. But the plucky Parsee maintains his ground, and apparently nothing will shake his resolve to go through with the contest in which he has been so long engaged. I say nothing ; but possibly, if Mr. Schnadhurst presented him with a perfectly safe seat somewhere else, Mr. Dadabhoy might reconsider his determination. But unappropriated constituencies of this kind are not as numerous as the aspirants with "claims" equal to those of Mr. Dadabhoy. The real secret of the hostility, or to a large portion, is that Mr. Dadabhoy is not an Englishman. Lord Salisbury got into hot water for his incautious phrase about the "black man," but compared with the things that have been said by some professed Liberals the Prime Minister's expression is politeness. The time has not come for Indians to get elected as members of Parliament. Mr. Dadabhoy's lengthened residence in this country does not even seem by certain of the enlightened electors of Central Finsbury to be a counteracting advantage.

Among our visitors from India is Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, who is making a short stay in London. I am told that the Congress party here wished Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee to go on the stump, but, like a sensible man, he has decided that addressing the great unwashed in stuffy rooms during the summer months is not the most agreeable way of spending a holiday, even if, which is very doubtful, he were as keen about the Congress as he was. Mr. Budroodeen, however, will, I hear, consent to join the Indian Committee of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which up to the present, though in most other respects thoroughly representative, does not include any member of the Mahomedan community.

Scotchmen in India, who are nothing if they are not patriotic, will be glad to know that according to the recently published census tables the population of their northern country has increased to 297,530 during the past decade, and that the total now stands at 4,033,103. The publication of these figures has once more raised the question of the excessive representation of Ireland. With a population of not much more than Scotland, the sister isle returns 103 members, while the former has to be satisfied with 72. The disparity is commented upon mainly in the interests of Scotland, but the question concerns the Metropolis, which, of course, will soon be clamouring for more members. Whether London will be wise in making such a demand is a matter of opinion. Close observers of our Parliamentary system hold that the work of the country would be done much more expeditiously and effectually if we had not so many M. P.'s. However that may be, nobody who visits the House of Commons frequently can fail to be struck with the way time is wasted by the large majority of members who lounge about the bar, the Speaker's chair, and the lobbies, just as if they were in the Park during the season or at Newmarket. Their sole useful function is to vote in accordance with the instructions of their party whips. But as Bacon said, "By Indignities men come to Dignities," and the fountain of honour has not yet dried up.

The report on the day census in the City is a very interesting document. The street traffic was counted on the 4th of May with this result : persons entering the circumscribed area known as the City numbered no fewer than 1,121,708 as against 797,563 in the corresponding period ten years ago. During the same time the workers in the City have increased from 261,061 to 301,381. It will surprise many of your readers who have been away from England for some years, and who are not fully aware of the change in the position of women that has taken place, to learn that no fewer than 50,416 females are employed in City places of business as clerks, &c. Of the enormous mass of persons who come into London from the suburbs every day on census day 52,413 travelled by the Great Eastern Railway, 143,042 by the North London, and 13,180 by the Metropolitan. It is a pity that returns for the other lines are not included.

Although his general health is good, the malady from which Mr. A. Abercombie Jopp is suffering prevents the possibility of his ever resuming active work. In the circumstances the Secretary of State has had to appoint a new Director-General of the Store Department. In deciding to promote the Assistant Director-General, Mr. Joseph Parker, Viscount Cross has taken a step which will make him more popular than ever throughout the India Office. A recent appointment in another department showed how much the Whitehall staff resent outsiders being placed in high positions over the heads of subordinates. This is a natural feeling and, except in special cases, ought to be recognised.

Sir Owen Burne's many friends in India will be interested to learn that his daughter, Miss Gertrude Burne, is engaged to be married, her *fiancé* being Mr. Arthur Ash, son of Mr. George Claudius Ash. The wedding is to take place next month. I hear that already a large number of presents have been received by the happy couple. Another Anglo-Indian match has been arranged ; the gentleman being Mr. Hugh Daly, son of General Sir Henry Daly, and the lady Miss Denison, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Denison, of Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

THE PROPOSED TRAMWAY TO MATHERAN.

THE following resolution in the P. W. Department (Railways) was issued last evening :—

The Honorable Mr. N. N. Wadia, in submitting his scheme for a tramway and rope incline railway to the top of the Matheran Hill, asks, amongst other concessions, for leave to lay the tramway along 1,178 yards of the present road leading to the hill station, and for the grant of all unoccupied lands at the top of the hill, at a nominal rental of Rs. 100 per annum, and, further, the right to lease such lands as a consideration for constructing the tramway. Opposition to the scheme has been recorded by many persons whose opinions have great weight.

2. After full consideration, His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets that the concessions asked for cannot be granted.

3. That an incline railway to the top of the hill would be a boon to many of the frequenters to that hill station, is obvious, and the Governor in Council would be glad to see it carried out by private enterprize ; but the only concession that Government would be prepared to give is the free grant of all Government land required for the line itself and its crossing stations. The present road must not be interfered with.

THE Queen looked in excellent health when she came to town on Monday to be present at the christening of the little Lady Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff. The infant, who may one day be numbered amongst the Queens of England, was handed to the Archbishop by her Majesty, and received from him by the Princess of Wales. "Miranda," of the *Lady's Pictorial*, gives an interesting description of the dresses worn. Her Majesty was dressed in black silk gown and lace shawl, with bonnett relieved with white lace and aigrette ; the Duchess of Fife in white silk, with brown velvet bonnet, with spray of white flowers, and the Princess of Wales, in biscuit-coloured silk, trimmed on the sleeves, collar, and vest with forget-me-not blue, a little gold bonnet, with pale blue strings and flowers completd the toilet.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

WE'RE in it at last, fairly in it. Daily do khakee-clothed muleteers scatter big envelopes broadcast through Poona, and daily grows the bewildering array of invitations to entertainments, past, present, and to come, which now litters our writing tables. "Magdala House" is shortly to be the scene of a "Small and Early," a plain clothes affair, praised be our rational host, for this erratic weather of ours is not yet always as cool as we might wish ; indeed, the unpleasantly hot, still atmosphere last Tuesday evening went far towards spoiling an otherwise very successful Gymkhana dance. As we prophesied last week, Lady Harris' intended presence at it was the cause of as full an attendance as our curtailed society could this year get together. Every one who could dance was there, and apparently a large percentage of those who could not : whether these dances in future will be equally well supported remains to be seen.

This week has been quite abnormally giddy : there has been some sort of event each day, if you count cricket as an event ; to judge by the number of spectators at matches we should say Poona in general scarcely thought so. There was a match at Ganeshkhind on Monday between the Government House eleven and the Lancashire's and Worcestershire's combined team, resulting in a complete victory for the former. Bowlers seem now to be springing up like mushrooms : we suppose practice is getting everybody's hand in, H. E.'s included. On Friday and Saturday the Poona local eleven played the Gymkhana, and the match ended in a draw, very much in favour of the latter.

Tuesday's weather was a repetition of Saturday's, with the exception that there was less wind, and the fair sex on the Grand Stand again approached our contemporary correspondent's high standard in dress. We think that men might aim at a higher ideal themselves in this respect before criticizing the ladies' frocks. A gentleman is known by his dress at races more than elsewhere, and the turn-out of some at Poona sky meetings leaves much to be desired. "Motley's the only wear" we take to be the motto of those who appear in a pleasing continuation of tweeds and flannels, a solar topee and a button-hole. The afternoon's sport began very unpunctually, and the last race was ridden in consequence after many of the spectators had departed and almost in the dark. The fields were mostly large, though the first race was a walk over for Col. Willoughby's Vendetta. The starter had his hands full throughout the day, and in the Wanowrie Stakes Senator was left at the post owing to his persistent refusals to come up into line, while at every false start Bahadur broke away and it took his rider all his time to pull him up. Commissioner gained the race by a neck. Mr. Edwardes' Mits romped in for the Grand Stand Plate, whilst his well-known Mandarin easily won the Kirkee Cup. The Substitution Selling Race began with a spill, and at the home turn a horse ran off the course. But with four teen entries some slight mishap was to be expected. Ghazee in the last event reached the post first by a short neck, and Sherry and Haughty Boy made a dead heat for second place.

Lady Harris gave a sociable little Garden Party to her especial friends on Wednesday, and badminton, tennis and kindred amusements were indulged in with tremendous zest. Friday afternoon saw not a vacant table at Rosherville. The entire first-class community, "both small and great," turned up.

The eight-oar is just now lying useless ; occasionally an enterprising and venturesome scratch crew has taken it up the river and by a special interposition of Providence has escaped any serious catastrophe. Are we never again to see it spinning along, propelled with grand sweeping strokes under nine straw hats with nine identical regimental ribbons ? Oh ! British regiments, think of the desirable picture ! Are you too unskilled or too few, or too lazy, or too fond of cricket to get up a crew ? The 7th R. F. found time for polo and pigsticking and pulling, and did all well. We know that two regimental fours are in training for the regatta. Why not, when that competition is over, combine forces, as you have already done for cricket, and have a British infantry eight to be the pride and glory of the Moolla Mootta ?

The last day of the Sky Meeting was no less perfect than its predecessors, but whether it was that they were tired of watching the same old horses or dissatisfied with the book-makers' odds, there was a much smaller attendance of ladies than on the first two days. The friend on whom I usually rely for the millinery portion of this letter was among the absentees, so I cannot attempt to do justice to the dresses of those who were there ; but to an unsophisticated eye many looked lovely, and one hat especially excited our admiration—it was so very fine and large. As there were fewer races and smaller fields than on the previous day, the time for commencing was naturally fixed earlier, and this certainly had the advantage of getting all the races over by daylight. They were all won by the favourites, mostly in a very common canter, and in all of them such long odds had to be laid that but few could have booked them and the book-makers must have made a good thing of it. The totalisator is a very poor substitute for and a very poor rival to them, and must always be so while it is for place-betting only. It is true enough, as the poet says, 'tis better to have "booked and lost than never to have booked at all," but the poet must have referred to booking losers. Even he would not have been content to lose on winners, which is the usual result of backing winning favourites in the "Pari Mutuel." The Subaltern's Cup produced the best race of the meeting between Obeyda, the favourite, ridden by Captain Welman, and How's That, ridden by a native jockey. Every one in the Grand Stand thought that the latter had won by a short nose, and the favourite's tickets would have sold very cheap until the numbers went up and showed that the answer to Captain George's question was not what he wanted.

On Thursday evening a mesmeric and spiritualistic seance was given at the Gymkhana before a small but very select audience. Those who were away missed a great treat, as the performer—I forget his name—is a wonderful mesmerist. He not only mesmerised two ladies of his own company, which in itself must be a great feat, but he quieted a very uproarious cock by a few movements of his hands, and eventually succeeded in throwing some strips of tissue paper into a trance of such extra power that they held up a young lady in the air with no other support than that which she derived from gently waving her left arm—she also was in a mesmeric trance—which accounts for the waving of the arm. It was generally understood that he could "call spirits from the vasty deep" as well as any other man, but he mercifully spared his audience, no doubt reserving it for his performance at the Soldiers' Institute. One gallant cavalry officer was set sums of a most embarrassing length, but he arrived at the result with such rapidity and accuracy that it is rumoured he has been telegraphed for to Simla to take Mr. Baines' place—but this requires confirmation.

THE *Novorossiski Telegraf*, a leading South Russian journal, publishes an official notice just issued by the Governors of Kieff, Podolia, and Volkynia, to the effect that all foreign colonists in those Governments shall within a given period (which will shortly be made known) either become Russian subjects or leave the country. Those who hold property will be allowed a reasonable time to dispose of it in case they decline to become Russian subjects, and such foreign colonists as are willing to accept Russian citizenship must remain in the country and within their present governmental domicile for an unbroken term of ten years. This measure (the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* says) is evidently aimed directly against the numerous and populous German colonies established during the last twenty years in the three south-western provinces named.

ALL over St. Petersburg there are reports of the anti-Jewish riots which have occurred in the province of Kherson or Ekaterinoslaw ; but no one knows how far the details are true or exaggerated. The newspapers can neither know, nor could they communicate anything about it if they did know. Some persons talk of a massacre of Jews.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY : INDIAN COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Indian Committee of the above Conference was held in the Theatre of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, Hanover Square, on Wednesday, July 1st. Amongst those present were Sir Douglas Galton, Sir Owen Burne, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Charles Bernard, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Sir Charles Lawson, Surgeon-General Sir William Moore, Surgeon-General Cornish, Surgeon-General Cuningham, Surgeon-Major Hendley, C.S.I., Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., Mr. Baldwin Latham, Mr. Robert Stewart, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Mr. C. L. Tupper, Dr. G. V. Poore, and the honorary secretary for India (Mr. S. Digby).

Mr. S. Digby read the following report :—Since our last meeting the following gentlemen have accepted invitations to become members of the Indian Committee :—Sir Arthur Birch, K. C. M. G., Sir Charles Bernard K. C. S. I., Brigade-Surgeon T. E. Burton Browne, C. I. E., Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K. C. S. I., Mr. J. A. Godley, C. B., Mr. Patrick Macfadyen, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Bo. C.S., C.I.E., Sir Albert Sassoon, Bart., and Mr. Robert Stewart. Further delegates have been appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate of Calcutta University, the Syndicate of Madras University, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, the Kurrachee Municipality, the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, the National Indian Association, and the East India Association. The delegates of the Calcutta University are :—Sir Henry Harrison, Dr. A. Crombie, and Dr. P. K. Roy. The Madras University have nominated Surgeon-General Cornish, Surgeon-General G. Bidie, and Brigade-Surgeon H. King. The Bombay Municipal Corporation have selected as their delegate Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant. The Kurrachee Municipality have chosen their engineer and secretary, Mr. James Strachan, M. Inst. C. E. The National Indian Association will be represented by Surgeon-General C. R. Francis, and the East India Association by the Chairman of their Council, General Sir Richard Meade, as well as by Dr. Leitner, and Mr. P. M. Tait, F. S. S. The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce have nominated five gentlemen, hoping that two of them will be able to attend. The Maharaja of Bhownugger has announced his intention of subscribing £100, and of nominating Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., as the delegate of the Bhownugger State. Dr. Burjorjee, head of the State Medical Department, will, by the direction of his Highness, prepare a paper on the progress of sanitation in the Maharaja's territory. A Reuter's telegram from Bombay reports that the Nizam's Government have subscribed £100. Yesterday's mail brought a letter from the Maharaja of Cooch Behar promising £250. His Highness writes :—"The objects of the Congress, as stated by you, will, I am sure, commend themselves to all who are interested in the progress of Hygiene and the improvement of public health. I am also glad to find that the Indian Empire will "be well represented in the forthcoming Congress, and that the important problems of sanitation in ancient cities of India will form the subject of discussion." Messrs. H. S. King and Co., of 65, Cornhill, have consented to receive subscriptions at their Calcutta and Bombay offices. This fact has been communicated to the Indian Press by telegram through the kindness of Reuter's Telegram Company. In a letter from the India Office, dated Saturday last, Mr. Godley, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, writes :—"Viscount Cross cordially wishes success to the Congress, and he still hopes that one or more native delegates may be deputed to join it from India." It is desirable that as much hospitality as possible should be extended to native gentlemen who will visit England solely for the purpose of attending the Congress. Already one or two offers to entertain such visitors have been made. The Organizing Committee advise that the special Indian meeting be held in the Theatre of London University on the Thursday in Congress week. It was hoped that Viscount Cross, whose interest in the Congress has been of great assistance to us, would be able to honour the Committee by presiding. Unfortunately his lordship is prevented from complying with our request, as he will be out of town in August.

INDIAN WOMEN AND THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

THE following letter has been received by the Committee in London of the Women's Anti-Opium Urgency League, for publication throughout Great Britain :—

TO THE CHRISTIAN WOMEN OF ENGLAND FROM WOMEN OF WESTERN INDIA (BOMBAY).

Dear Friends,—We having heard that your loving hearts and Christian philanthropy have led you to plead with the paramount power to check the growing use, not to say abuse, of opium in India, do hereby entreat you, in the name of our common humanity, to urge our cause with your characteristic courage and disinterestedness of purpose. We say to you to urge our cause, because we have no voice in the Government of our country.

We believe you have collected evidence from all sides to prove how the opium destroys the sense of those who indulge in it, and of the demoralisation, misery, and ruin it produces. But some of us have painfully witnessed with our own eyes how it acts upon the little ones in India when it has been administered to them by their own mothers, who dose their children and leave them behind in their homes while they go to earn their livelihood in the mills and factories. And again and again we have heard how the *ayahs* (nurses) give opium doses to the little babies when they are inclined to be troublesome, as all children are, and of the numerous cases of fatality caused by a reckless handling of this deadliest poison. To say nothing about the saddening sight presented by grown-up men and women when under its influence.

We have heard on undoubted authority that the sale of opium is conducted under the strictest restriction possible throughout Great Britain, and is only permitted to be sold by licensed chemists in good standing in small quantities. But here in India it is placed within the reach of all without any restrictions to speak of ; even the commonest women have access to it all times ! Why is this? Can it be that our souls are reckoned without any value in your country ? There is nothing in the Book to indicate this. Why should, then, there be any line of distinction ?

Implicitly relying that you will do all you can to abolish the opium traffic and earn for yourselves the gratitude of the millions of your fellow-subjects in India, and the "well done" of the God of all nations.

We are, dear Christian friends, your sincere admirers for your works sake.

Here follow the signatures of thirty-two native ladies, including

SHEWANTIBAI TRIMBAK CANARAN, PANDITA RAMABAI DONGREV MEDHAVI, MALAN SHAHURAO KUKDEN, H. SOONDERBAI POWER, TAIBAI DUNDIT, CHANDRABHAGA, GIRAJABAI LAGHATE, and RAKHMABAI GANAPULE."

THE THAKORE OF GONDAL IN SCOTLAND.

IN the Glasgow Court of Sessions on the 28th ult. the case of Ross and another *vs.* Sir Bhagvat Sinhjee came up for hearing, Lord Kyllachy heard proof on the question of jurisdiction in the action by Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Williams or Ross, wife of, and residing with George Ross, 109, Stamford Street, London, against His Highness Sir Bhagvat Sinhjee, Thakore Sahib of Gondal, in the Province of Gujerat, and Presidency of Bombay, India, K.C.S.I., LL.D., residing at 3, Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh, for £10 10s. of inlying expenses, £50 per annum as aliment for her child, and £2,000 as reparation in respect of alleged seduction. The defender lived in London for some time, and the pursuer states that before her marriage she was one of his servants there. The defender says that he is an Indian by birth, and that his domicile and home are in India. He also states that the pursuer is English by birth, and has all along lived in England. He pleads that the questions between the parties fall to be determined by the law of England, and that in respect of that law, which excludes the pursuer's claims, he is entitled to be assoilzied. Mr. H. C. Asquith, M.P., a member of English bar, and Queen's Counsel, gave evidence as to the English law in regard to actions for seduction. Mr. Brodie Innes, a member both of the English and Scottish bars, was held as concurring with Mr. Asquith's evidence. Mr. Salvesen (for the pursuers) said he did not propose to lead any evidence upon the point. Mr. Dickson, for the defender, then asked his Lordship for absolvitor, in respect that he had established completely that the pursuers had no right or title to sue for damages in respect of seduction of the female pursuer, that, *quoad ultra*, there was no relevant ground. Mr. Wilson, for the pursuers, maintained that they were entitled to an issue in this case. At the close of the hearing his Lordship made avizandum of the case.

A NEW steel cuirass, covering the breast only, is shortly to be introduced into the Austrian army. It is said to be impenetrable to rifle bullets.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

THE following story, writes Mr. Labouchere, comes to me from Bombay :—"Recently at Calcutta one of the Indian Marine steamers was about to be inspected, and it was discovered that the ship had on board some hundred coils of rope, some tons of paint, and about 12,000 rounds of ammunition, all of which the returns showed as expended. The ship had been drawing every six months a fixed quantity of stores, irrespective of consumption, with this result. It was not thought desirable that these surplus stores should appear at the inspection, and the Captain could not sell them, for he would not have known what to do with the money. The stores, therefore, were disposed of by the simple expedient of throwing them into the river. My informant tells me that this wholesale destruction of stores is not an uncommon thing. For instance, the issue of ropes to the Dalhousie is based on the scale of what would be required were she a sailing vessel, whereas she has no yards whatever. A return showing the quantity of stores issued to the Clive and to the Dalhousie from the Bombay and Calcutta dockyards during the past five years would probably throw a considerable light on this subject."

"A triumph of senseless and reckless expenditure, continues our contemporary, appears to have been achieved by the Indian authorities over the attempt to provide pack bullocks for the transport service in Manipur. Over 500 of the animals were purchased. More than 400 of these were condemned outright on reaching the scene of operations, and less than twenty are now left, of which none have been beyond Gologhat. An Indian paper, putting the original cost at half a lakh of rupees, and adding Rs. 15,000 for the steamer which carried them up the river, not to mention the railway carriage, reckons that the surviving beasts have cost the country [illegible] rupees per head. Is it wonderful that India is always on the verge of insolvency ?

"The important and lucrative office of Inspector-General of the Ceylon Police has just been placed at the disposal of Lord Knutsford by the resignation of Sir George Campbell, who was appointed in 1870, after he had been for several years employed in reorganising the Indian Police Forces. The post is worth £1,500 a year, with a residence at Colombo, and all travelling expenses.

"I am indebted to a large number of correspondents for some interesting communications on the missionary question. Most of them relate to China and India. As, however, letters continue to reach me, and many naturally come from a considerable distance, I defer any further discussion of the question till a future occasion."

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BRITISH INDIAN TEA COMPANY (LIMITED).

AT an extraordinary general meeting of the British India Tea Company (Limited), held on June 29 at the office, St. Mary-axe, Mr. Arthur R. Capel presiding, the resolution which was passed at the meeting on the 11 inst. for reducing the nominal capital of the company was unanimously confirmed on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Dr. J. W. Tripe.

MYSORE WEST GOLD COMPANY.

The third ordinary meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at Winchester House on June 29. Mr. R. Walker, who presided, moved the adoption of the report, and in his review of their purchases said they had been exceptionally fortunate in the acquisition of the Tank block. The properties were valuable, and he deprecated shareholders acting upon impulse and getting rid of their stock. The original block of the Mysore yielded 150,000oz. Comparing the size of the original company's land with that now acquired, and allowing for the expenses of working, about £450,000 or £500,000 was one-half of the prospective value of their property. Everything was going on most satisfactorily, and it was not to be supposed that they had not sufficient funds to carry this venture through. Their prospects were as good as those of any other mine in the field, and in a few months the shareholders might fairly expect to hear of some favourable developments. Mr. J. Shaw-Kennedy seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to unanimously.

MYSORE REEFS COMPANY.

The ordinary meeting of this company was held on June 25 at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. J. Harvey (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, regretted the quartz had not been sufficient to pay expenses ; but the board had just received a cablegram from the mine which led the directors to believe that the discovery Captain Gilbert, the manager of the Mysore Mine, had foreshadowed had been made. Mr. J. Taylor seconded the motion, which was carried. At an extraordinary meeting which followed, it was resolved to register a new company with a share capital of £150,000 in £1 shares, and a debenture capital of £15,000 in 750 10 per cent. debentures of £20 each.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on July 1, at the Cannon-street Hotel. Lieut-Gen. R. Strachey (chairman) said the dividend recommended was 8s. 6d. per cent, instead of 7s. 6d., as estimated. The result must be regarded as very satisfactory, when, owing to the general depression which has affected the Indian trade during the latter part of last year, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had not been able to divide any surplus, while the Bombay and Baroda company had only paid 4s. per cent. in the half year in addition to the guaranteed interest : both of these lines converting their rupee receipts at the rate of 1s. 10d. instead of 1s. 5d. the rate applicable to the East Indian for the half year in question. For the half year just ended on June 30, the forecast was extremely favourable. The report was adopted, and the payment of 8s. 6d. per cent. approved.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, July 2.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col J Waterhouse, SC, India, 40, Hamilton-terrace, NW
T D La Touche, India, Stokesay, Craven Arms, Shropshire
M Macauliffe, India, Aix-les-Bains, France
F Sills, India, 55. Parliament-street
W G Wood, India, 45, Pall-mall
R S Benson (Cov), Madras, Messrs Coutts and Co
G K Betham, Bombay, Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street
Major H D Oliver, RE, Bombay, 55, Parliament-street
W S Owen, Bombay, 7, Kensington-mansions, Earl's-court, S W
H W J Bagnell (Cov), Bombay, Wadhurst, Croxted-road, West Dulwich, SE

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

J McLoughlin, India, 4 mo's MC
T G Walker (Cov), India, 20 days' furlough
G Adams (Cov), India, 1 week's furlough and to return
J Beames (Cov). India, 1 week's furlough and to return
T C Lewis, India, 1 week's furlough and to return

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

H C A Conybeare (Cov), India
J R Maconachie (Cov), India
Col C H Marshall, S C, India
W Grierson-Jackson (Cov), India
D Kerr, India
A C Edwards, India
H C Sheridan, India. (To spend remainder of leave in India)

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H D Oliver, RE
Capt V M Stockley, 16th Bengal Cavalry
Capt H G Ryland, Commissariat Dept
Lieut F P S Dunsford, 2nd Bengal Inf
Capt W A Cairnes, RE
Surg-Maj S M Salaman, Bombay Est
Major F T N Smart, RE
Lieut C C D Morice, RE

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major C W J Hingston, Bengal SC
Lieut E W Harris, Madras SC
Surgeon F A Rogers, DSO, Bengal.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Col C D P Payne, Bombay, SC, 4 months, MC
Col W H Beckett, Bengal Inf, till Feb 18, 1892, PA
Col A W L Anderson, Madras Infantry, 2 months, PA
Capt G S Goldsmid, Bengal SC, 3 months, MC
Surg-Major J Davidson, Bombay, 6 months, MC
Lieut C Jackson, Bengal SC, 14 days, U P A
Surg F W Thompson, Bengal, 3 months, MC

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 19.

10 p.m.	80·9

MONDAY, JULY 20.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	81·0

DETAILED orders for the mobilisation of two formidable fleets and two independant squadrons to take part in naval manœuvres were issued on July 1. Though the manœuvres of the main fleets will be on an extensive scale, they are not intended to take the form of hostile operations. There is to be no great naval battle between the huge ironclads of these two fleets, whose movements will be of a purely tactical character, designed to test the skill of commanding officers in various evolutions, and the handiness of ships under different conditions.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSAL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, was held at the Company's offices, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, yesterday afternoon. Mr. N. W. Wadia presided. A long report of the Committee of Investigation appointed by the shareholders was presented, suggesting methods for the improvement of the company and dealing with its affairs in general.

Mr. Muncherji Warden, one of the shareholders, in taking objection to the proposition of Mr. Hormusji M. Chichgar, to adopt the report of the experts, said he did not see the use of calling a meeting at which the report was not presented to the shareholders. It was necessary that the shareholders should see that report.

The chairman pointed out that the reason for not bringing the report before the meeting was owing to its being incomplete and the unnecessary expense the company would incur in having it printed.

Mr. Warden contended that if it was incomplete, the meeting should not have been called, and asked that the report might be printed and circulated to every shareholder.

Mr. Burder pointed out to Mr. Warden that he did not see the use of going to the expense of having the report printed.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji then addressed the meeting and said that the gentlemen before him must have forgotten that the meeting had been called to receive the report of the Investigation Committee appointed some days ago to report on the affairs of the company. This meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the report of that committee and that of the experts. The report necessarily contained much of commercial matters, as the shareholders would see, together with the report of the directors printed with it. Now the committee itself fully considered the reports, and had expressed their views on these reports after pointing out that the directors placed their views of the Investigation Committee in their own report before the shareholders and the inexpediency of placing before them the whole of the committee's voluminous report, of which only thirty or forty pages were ready. The speaker went on to say that he did not think the shareholders would get anything by publication at a time when the company was trying to save every rupee they could. The shareholders were, therefore, not to forget the real objects of the meeting, which was called to consider the adoption of the report of the Investigation Committee. And the shareholders requested the directors to allow them to suggest the names of certain gentlemen who were trusted with the affairs of the company, and the directors, who were always interested in the affairs of the company, spent the sum of Rs. 1,000 towards this end. Therefore the shareholders were asked to adopt Mr. Hormusjee's proposition and nothing more.

Mr. D. S. Dallas said they should get the report of the experts printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

Mr. Damodardass Tapidass thought that there was no need of the experts' reports being printed and circulated amongst the shareholders.

Mr. Muncherji Warden: Then those who insist upon the report benig supplied to the shareholders have no sense. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chunilal Motilal Dalal said that he had had a superficial look at the report, and he could say that it was not favourable to the shareholders. He advised the shareholders to accept the dividend of Rs. 10, lest they might lose even that much. He urged that the shares of the Colaba Mill and Land should be made separate, because the income of the land was taken to fill the loss in the mill.

The chairman asked Mr. Chunilal to sit down, saying that he was out of order, as the meeting was not held to discuss such matters.

Mr. Chunilal: If I am not allowed to speak, I would better take my seat.

After further debate, Mr. Warden's amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The following proposition, proposed by Mr. Hormusji Chichgar and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, was then put to the vote and carried by a majority:—That the report of the committee of investigation be received and recorded, and the best thanks of the shareholders be accorded to the committee for their exertions; that the directors be requested to take steps to carry out such of the recommendations of the committee as may be practicable and desirable in the interests of the company.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings of the extraordinary gen eral meeting.

A CURIOUS MISCALCULATION.

After the business of the first meeting had been over, the adjourned ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, was held in the same premises, Mr. N. M. Wadia presiding.

Mr. Tribhowandass Varjeevandass proposed, and Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidass seconded, "that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share be paid on and after Monday. the 27th July current, to the shareholders whose names stand on the company's register this day." Mr. Tribhowandass said that in presenting this proposition for their acceptance he was bound to explain that quite recently a mistake had been discovered in the accounts presented to the meeting in November last, which, if it had been discovered prior to the publication of the accounts, would have materially affected the balance divisible as dividend. He pointed out that since that date a sufficient sum has been earned to pay the amount originally proposed as a dividend of Rs. 10 per share, in addition to Rs, 15 already paid as an interim dividend. The shareholders could, therefore, vote a payment of a dividend of Rs. 10, which would have been earned subsequent to the date of the account proposed to be passed at the meeting.

One of the shareholders asked what the mistake was.

The secretary explained that when the account of the stock of bales lying in the company's codown was taken, several bales belonging to Mr. Jehangir Wadia were entered by the accountant turough mistake in the company's account. The mistake was subsequently discovered, and Rs. 26,918 were to be given to Mr. Jehangir Wadia in lieu of his bales. Rs. 60,000 had been already given for the distribution of the dividend of Rs. 15 per share; Rs. 30,000 were to be set aside for depreciation out of the profits for the year ended 30th June 1891; a dividend of Rs. 10 for the year ended on the 30th June 1890 per share on 4,000 shares was to be declared at the meeting. After deducting all these sums, still the company would have Rs. 87,490 in their hands.

Mr. Dossabhoy Karaka said that the directors would severely reprimand the man who committed the mistake in regard to the bales. The directors were as sorry as the shareholders for the mistake, and they had a great mind to take the man who committed the mistake to task. He assured the shareholders that no injustice would be done to them.

After some discussion the proposition was carried and a dividend of Rs. 10 per share was accordingly declared.

Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody was re-elected a director of the company. The appointment of Messrs. James Douglass and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamshedjee as auditors for the past year was confirmed. Mr. James Douglas and Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamshedjee were appointed auditors for the year 1890-91 on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each for each half-yearly audit.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments have been approved:—4th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant F. V. Smith, Suffolk Regiment, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation. 16th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain V. M. Stockley to be Squadron Commander sub pro tem, vice Roberts, seconded. 1-1st Gurkhas.—Lieutenant H. F. B. Champain, from 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Major H. T. P. Evans and Captain J. Eardley-Wilmot, Mustketry Staff, 90 days, and Deputy Surgeon-General T. Walsh, 28 days, privilege leave; Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Elliston, 42nd Gurkhas, and Lieutenant E. H. Bernard, 6th Punjab Infantry, to England for one year on private affairs, and Surgeon-Major W. Finden, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to England, for one year, on medical certificate; Lieutenant J. M. Stewart, 1-5 Gurkhas, in India, for four months, on private affairs.

The leave granted to Captain W. H. Bowis, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been extended to 21st November next.

Captain the Hon'ble Charles Harbord, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, will probably take an extension of leave, not returning to the Staff until December.

Society in Bucharest has been thrown into a great state of excitement by the rumoured betrothal of the heir-presumptive, Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, to Mdlle. Vacaresco, one of the Queen's maids of honour.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Colonel Macdonald Smith, Inspector-General of Jails, left Ootacamund on Wednesday last on a long tour of inspection to Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Nellore and Madras. He will return to Ootacamund on the 18th proximo, and goes on leave for two months from 1st September, at the end of which he will probably retire.

Sir Harry Prendergast is likely to be granted two years' extension of service, and in all probability will complete this period as Resident of Mysore. We are much pleased to hear that Sir Harry has so far recovered from his recent severe accident as to be able to enter into Society again.

The Director of the Agricultural Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has been asked by his Government to report on the result of certain inquires he is making as to the effect of the recent exports on the food stock of those Provinces and on prices.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., will visit Australia in the autumn.

On Wednesday (1st inst.) Mrs. Grimwood arrived at Windsor Castle, and had the honour of receiving from the Queen the decoration of the Royal Red Cross. Lord and Lady Dufferin arrived at the Castle in the evening, and were included in the Royal dinner party. Mr. Balfour was also invited.

The conferment of a baronetcy upon Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, K.C.S.I., is gazetted.

The *London Gazette* announced that the name of Capt. Edward H. Verney had been removed by the Lord-Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire from the list of deputy-lieutenants.

The Lord Chancellor has removed the name of Sir William Gordon-Cumming from the Commission of the Peace of the county of Elgin, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant (the Duke of Fife).

A movement has been set on foot, headed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, for erecting an Imperial monument in honour of the Queen. An appeal is being made to members of Parliament on the subject.

It is alleged that letters in course of transit from Persia to Great Britain, and *vice versa*, are frequently tampered with *en route* while passing through Russian territory, being sometimes cut open, sometimes detained, and sometimes destroyed. Mr. Curzon is to call Sir J. Fergusson's atttention to the matter, and will ask whether, in view of the fact that such practice is not in accordance with the amenities ordinarily observed by civilised nations, the Government will consider the propriety of making representations on the subject at St. Petersburg.

Remittances on India for Rs. 35,00,000 were offered at the Bank on the 3rd inst., and applications for Rs. 1,86,35,000, in bills were received at prices ranging from 1s. 5⅝d. to 1s. 5⅝d., allotments in bills being announced as follows—viz., Calcutta, Rs. 11,98,000; Bombay, Rs. 20,62,000; and Madras, Rs. 2,40,000, all at an average of 1s. 5·625d. per rupee, applicants at 1s. 5⅝d. receiving about 47 per cent. Bills on Bombay for Rs. 300,000 were afterwards specially sold at 1s. 5 11-16d. Remittances for Rs. 51,65,000 sold last week produced £372,629, and the bills and telegraphic transfers for Rs. 8,46,52 443 disposed of between April 1 and June 30 realised £5,976,112. Thirty lakhs will be offered on the 8th inst.

A new publishing house has just been established in London under a style once the most famous in the trade, Archibald Constable & Co., the principal being a grandson and namesake of Scott's "prince of booksellers." Mr. Constable, during a long residence in India, having become interested in many branches of Oriental literature, will make a speciality of the publication of books connected with the East, and has installed himself at 14, Parliament Street, almost next door to the India Office. He projects a series to be called "Constable's Oriental Miscellany," of which the Empress of India has accepted the dedication, in this following the gracious example of George IV. in the case of that earlier "Constable's Miscellany" which was the pioneer of English popular literature at once cheap and good. The first two volumes of the new series are in the press—a new edition of Bernier's famous "Travels in the Mogul Empire," for the first time adequately translated and edited; and a 'Hand Atlas of India' in fifty-two sheets, engraved by Bartholomew. These will be followed by a succession of the tales of early Indian travellers, such as Fryer, Terry, Ovington, and Koe.

Maj.-General Maclean, British Consul-General at Meshed, for the provinces of Khorassan and Leistan and Agent of the Viceroy, is about to retire. He will be succeeded by Mr. Ney Elias, at present Political Agent on special duty in Beloochistan.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Arthur Ash, son of Mr. George Claudius Ash, and Gertrude, daughter of Major-General Sir Owen Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and niece of Lord Kilmaine. The wedding will take place next month.

M. Turpin, of melinite notoriety, was, on June 27, ordered to pay 225,000f. to the Panclastit Company, out of the 251,000f. granted him by the War Office, as he had previously ceded the working o his patents to the company, and was therefore entitled only to a commission.

The Count de Valbom, Portuguese Foreign Minister, has informed the House of Peers in Lisbon that the Government wished the Convention with England to be scrupulously carried out, and had appointed a competent Royal Commission. England had, he said, shown the same disposition. The credits demanded by the Finance Minister have passed both Houses.

It is now (says the *World*) officially announced that the Thrush, first-class gunboat, Lieut.-Commander H. R. H. Prince George of Wales, has been ordered home from the North American and West Indies station, and may be expected to arrive at Plymouth about August 4, whence she is to proceed to Cowes for a few days' stay. All this is probable enough, but we are also informed that she will, after being inspected at Sheerness by the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, be paid off at Chatham. This, I should think, is very unlikely. The Thrush was only commissioond in May of last year, and has just got into thorough working order. Prince George will be promoted; and consequently removed from her, but he will probably be succeeded at once by another lieutenant, who will be extremely lucky in finding such well-equipped craft ready to his hand. If the Thrush is really paid off and dismantled, it will be a shameful waste of public money, but I do not believe anything of the kind is in contemplation, and ascribe the report to the ignorance of naval matters which is a feature in the conduct of some of our most important daily newspapers.

The bad harvest prospects in Russia have (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says) already begun to make themselves felt in such a vital matter as the price of bread. Black rye-bread, by which alone the Russian masses may be said to live, has risen in the market one kopeck a pound. The price of rye-flour rises, as the *Novoe Vremya* says, every hour. In less than twenty-four hours it has gone up a rouble and a quarter.

Mr. Parnell is represented to have told a representative of a news agency at Brighton, that it was his intention in the future to devote his special consideration to the industrial question in Ireland. He intended, if possible, to visit the United States next autumn, being present, if he could, at the Irish Convention at Baltimore. Adverting to the question of his marriage, Mr. Parnell declared that he had not considered, nor did he intend to consider, the political effect it would have upon him. "I and my wife," said Mr. Parnell, in conclusion, "are perfectly happy. As for myself, I can truly say that I am now enjoying greater happiness than I have ever experienced in the whole of my previous life."

For unsurpassed cheek the Lahore paper commends the following narrative to the reader. Recently a young officer on the staff in the Western Presidency was gazetted to join a Battery of Artillery in Northern India on the expiry of his term of staff service. He thereupon wrote to the officer commanding the said Battery enquiring whether the officers were a sporting lot, and if so, he would join at once, otherwise he would take leave and postpone the date of giving his future comrades the pleasure of his company. The reply he received, if not polite, was very curt, and the result of it was the young sportsman proceeded on leave, pending an arrangement to exchange into another Battery. This has since been accomplished, but the C. O. of the Second Battery has not received any enquiry as to the pursuits of himself and officers.

Mr. Schwann, writes the London corresponden of the *Yorkshire Post*, apparently is not satisfied with the polite snubbing he received at the hands of Sir John Gorst the other night on the subject of the Manipur Princes. He intends to return to the charge to-night and to ask the Under-Secretary for India "whether the action of the Viceroy of India in refusing to hear the counsel appointed by the Manipur Princes (now under sentence of death) to appear before him, is based on precedent, i.e., by what is usual or unusual, or by some act or ordnance, and in the latter case, under what Act or ordinance." Judging from this inquiry, Mr. Schwann is either very ignorant or very stupid. It is matter of common knowledge that the Viceroy of India in questions of this kind acts as the Queen's representative, and not as an appellate authority, and that being so, it is more absurd to ask him to listen to counsel, than it would be the Home Secretary in a similar case, since there is a Court of Criminal Appeal in India which does not exist in this country.

With reference to the recent "devil's dance" at Madras, out of which the Radical papers have been making some capital, it is stated by the *Pall Mall Gazette* that a question on the subject was put down in the House of Commons. The Speake refused, however, to allow it.

Here is a story about Mozart, which we do not remember to have heard before. The great man was paying a visit to a monastery, and during mass was tortured by the playing of a ludicrously inefficient organist. At dinner the prior asked Mozart how he liked the organist's performance:—

"He plays in quite a biblical fashion," said Mozart.
"What do you mean?"
"His left hand does not know what his right hand doeth."

A home paper writes: We believe that the command of the Punjabi Regiment, which is about to be raised for service in Hongkong, will be bestowed upon Major E. G. Barrow, of the Government of India Military Secretariat. As soon as the War Office sanctions a suitable scale of staff allowances the scheme may be considered as settled; but officers of the Indian army, who may be thinking of volunteering for the Colonial corps, would do well to wait until they see the scale of emoluments, and learn what deductions will be made from their pay on account of Indian pension, etc. All appointments to the new regiment will be made through the Government of India.

The wills announced during the week include the following, the personalty being attached:—The will of Mr. David Barclay Chapman, of 33, Queen's-gate, £983,676; of Mr. Edwin Long, R.A. £74,411; of Mr. Edwin Goodhugh Fox, of Heathem House, Twickenham, £21,344; of Mr. George Samuel Fereday Smith, of Grovelhurst, Kent, and of the Inner Temple, barrister, £72,920; of Mr. James M'Henry, of Oak Lodge, Addison-road, Kensington, £1,457. The late Lieut.-Gen. Henry Hope Crealock, C B., has left a bequest of £100 to the Gordon Boys' Home, the national memorial to the late Gen. C. G Gordon. Probate was granted at Ottawa on June 25 of the will of the late Sir John Macdonald. The value of the estate bequeathed, apart from the late Premier's residence, amounts to 85,000 dols. The widow, son, and daughter of the deceased statesmen are the legatees. The document concludes with the words: "I desire to be burried at Kingston, near the grave of my mother, as I promised her to be there buried." The will is dated Sept. 4, 1890.

The Manipur incident is now definitely over, observes the *World*. If any proof were needed of its amicable ending, it might be found in the marked cordiality and unusual length of the conversation which Lord Cross and his Under-Secretary had together at Lady Salisbury's reception. The affair has justified its existence by affording the matter of a ten days' talk to those who knew nothing of the facts of the case. To those who were aware of what was really happening it was a source of mild amusement while it lasted. Now that it is done with it may be made the means of affording some very elementary, but very necessary instruction. The moral of the whole business is, that once let a lie be started in political debate and it can never be caught again. Sir John Gorst, in his defence of the Viceroy, stated, in quite a general way, that governments foster mediocrity. Sir William Harcourt chose to apply this specially to the English Government. On remonstrance being made, he retracted this special application; but this did not in the least prevent Lord Ripon from assuming that it had been stated in the Lower House that it was the pet policy of the Indian Government to discourage all clever natives. As a result, all the press has asserted, and probably nearly all the public still believe, that this was the statement originally made—a view which only requires a glance at the printed record of the the speech in the Commons for its complete refutation.

Lord Randolph Churchill was at Johannesburg when the mail left; and as he has taken a house, writes a home paper, he doubtless intends to stay there for some time. Lord Randolph is travelling, we may add, with Mr. Beit, of the firm of Eckstein and Co. In the account of his voyage out to the Cape, Lord Randolph Churchill has not a good word to say for anybody connected with the Grantully Castle. Captain, officers, crew, cook—all seem to have been incapable of pleasing him. We regret to learn that the dislike was not confined to one side. Indeed, a passenger by the vessel on its return to London assures us that it will be long ere Lord Randolph Churchill and his party are forgotten. "They managed," says our informant, "to set everybody on board against them." If all that our informant tells us be true, it is not difficult to understand the disfavour with which Lord Randolph's fellow-passengers regarded him. He refused, it seems, to take his place at the general table, and had a separate table arranged in the saloon for himself and his friends. That is on point not altogether expected in one who professes to be a democrat. He sent stewards to request ladies to move from positions they had taken up, so that his card-table might be placed conveniently for himself. On Sundays, moreover, he defied in a needlessly aggressive manner the feelings of the Sabbatarians. From all this it is not surprising to learn that when the vessel arrived at Natal, Lord Randolph Churchill was burnt in effigy! Lord Randolph's severest criticisms, the other day, were bestowed on the food on the Castle line. Some light is perhaps thrown on these criticisms by the indignation which one of Lord Randolph's travelling companions is said to have expressed because some prunes which were served for dinner were not stoned! It was a subject of no little amusement on board the Grantully Castle to speculate how a party which objected even to stones in their plums, would enjoy roughing it in Mashonaland—an expedition which is not exactly adapted to those who require, as the phrase is, their "rose leaves curled."

For those who prize relics of great men it would be difficult, says Lord Wollesley, to find anything more interesting than a simple paper-knife which was in the possession of the wife of the American Consul at Madeira. It was a memento at once of the great American General Sherman, whom the lady remembered with pleasure to have met at Gibraltar, and of his friend the famous American Admiral Porter. On the one side was written, in the hand of the latter, "I broke this, D. Porter." On the other were the words, "I mended it," W. T. Sherman.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE RENEWED.

In the course of conversation with Herr Woldemar Nissen, chairman of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, at Hamburg, on June 29, the Emperor William is reported to have announced that on Sunday evening the Triple Alliance had been prolonged for a further period of six years, and expressed great satisfaction at this fact. The Emperor, it is stated, signed the treaty for the renewal of the alliance during his passage down the Elbe on board the Cobra.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* the signatures of the treaties for the renewal of the Triple Alliance were affixed in Germany on this occasion, and the negotiations were conducted in Berlin. The new alliance, which expires in 1898, bears somewhat different formal aspects from its predecessor. Instead of being based upon two treaties, one between Germany and Austria and the other between Germany and Italy, it is now founded upon three distinct agreements, the new one being between Austria and Italy. It is not known whether the Austro-Italian understanding takes the form of a regularly-signed document, or has only been established by a diplomatic interchange of views. But it is beyond doubt that Austria has on this occasion given expression to the lively interest which, in common with England, she takes in the safety of the Italian coasts and the invincibility of the Italian fleet. On June 30, King Humbert received the German and Austrian Ambassadors at the Quirinal, and expressed to them his satisfaction at the successful conclusion of the diplomatic negotiations.

[The *Standard* "understands that the Triple Alliance has been renewed with certain modifications of the original agreements. But these modifications have not been communicated to the English Government, which has neither given, nor been asked, for any counsel or opinion concerning the negotiations now practically concluded."]

SCENES IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.—MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies was the scene on the 27th and 28th ult. of great disturbances. The withdrawal of an interpellation, of which Signor Cavallotti had given notice, upon the foreign policy of the Government, and the acceptance of one by Admiral Brin, a former Minister, angered the Left, who created such an uproar that the debate on both days had to be summarily suspended. On Sunday the excitement was so great that personal encounters were only with difficulty prevented. In the tumult, the Marchese di Rudini answered the interpellation in terms which only became known through the official report. He said the Government were resolved upon maintaining a policy of peace, and with that view they would preserve their Treaties of Alliance with the Central European Empires. In the Senate on June 29, the Marquis de Rudini further stated that some years ago there had been an exchange of views between Italy and Great Britain, which two countries had proposed to co-operate for the maintenance of peace and the *status quo*. As to the Triple Alliance, long before the old treaties elapsed the new agreements would be in force.

OPINION IN THE CONTINENTAL CAPITALS.

Although no one in Germany ever doubted that the alliance would be renewed the official announcement has caused much satisfaction in Berlin.

Telegraphing on July 1, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* states that, while in that city England is not regarded as having formally joined herself to the Central Powers, her concurrence in the aims of the Triple Alliance and her moral support thereto are looked upon as likely to increase the influence of the league of peace in Europe. To the impending visit of the German Emperor to England at this juncture greater importance is attached than to any previous visit, as it is hoped that it may serve to increase the cordiality of the relations existing between Great Britain and Germany.

Although it was well known in Vienna, (says the *Times* correspondent), that the Triple Alliance stood in no danger of dissolution, its renewal is hailed by the whole press of Austria-Hungary as affording guarantees for the continuance of peace in Europe during a long time to come, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory situation of the Balkan States. A Reuter's telegram from Vienna, dated July 1, says:—The Press of Vienna and Buda-Pesth unanimously express the greatest satisfaction at the renewal of the Triple Alliance, and speak in warm terms of Great Britain's sympathetic attitude towards the Alliance, to which they attribute great importance.

The French Press alludes to the renewal of the alliance as though there had ever been the faintest shadow of a doubt on the subject. The *Temps*, dealing with the supposed understanding between England and Italy respecting the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean, says:—"It is stated that the closer understanding with England guarantees Italy against any sudden maritime attack or landing on her shores. It is impossible to take that explanation *au serieux*. If words have any meaning, the *status quo* in the Mediterranean signifies the peaceful occupation of Egypt by England over and above all things. The unquestioned position of Austria at Trieste and the unquestioned position of France at Tunis are also essential elements of the *status quo*. That is beyond a doubt what England meant in her exchange of views. Of course, the British Government promised its support to Italy in the event of her being attacked. It is running no risk to pledge oneself on such a very improbable contingency; but that England engaged herself beyond that hypothesis, we must take the liberty of doubting."

In an article upon the renewal of the Triple Alliance, the *Novoe Vremya* of July 1, predicts that, unless France and Russia reply to this step shortly by concluding a formal alliance between themselves, the central Powers will become too confident of the impotency of their adversaries to counteract their ambitious designs, and will, consequently, bring about events which will render a European war inevitable.

The Hungarian Government paper *Nemzet* publishes an interview its Paris correspondent has had with M. Flourens, who has just returned from Russia. He states that while in St. Petersburg he was invited to luncheon by the Czar and Czarina—a statement which he reiterates in spite of denials by the Russian press—M. Flourens states that the existence of a Russian-French Alliance can no longer be doubted, and that it is entirely the Czar's work. There is no formal treaty, like that of the Triple Alliance; but even at the time—when he was Foreign Minister diplomatic notes were exchanged about eventual common action which have the character of a formal treaty, and nothing has happened since to deprive them of this character.

CONDEMNATION BY THE VATICAN.

According to the *Matin* the new Triple Alliance Treaty omits the clause requiring Italy to place three army corps upon her Alpine frontiers in the event of a Franco-German war, the clause calling upon Austro-Hungary to station troops on the Russian frontier in the event of a Russo-German war, and the clauses fixing the peace effective of the Austrian and Italian armies.

The *Osservatore Romano* describes the alliance as disturbing the public mind instead of ensuring peace, and declares that Clericals condemn it on the ground that it guarantees cosmopolitan Freemasonry the violent material possession of Rome, and makes Italy the gendarme of Austria in the Trent and Trieste territories and the gendarme of Germany in Alsace-Lorraine.

THE MONUMENTS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The final report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the present want of space for monuments in Westminster Abbey has been issued. The Commissioners report that no room remains in the interior of the building for important monumental commemorations. They submit that the memorials illustrating the history of England for more than eight centuries are an inheritance of the highest national interest and value, and that the roll of such memorials ought to be continued. They are of opinion that no interference with existing monuments, short of removal or rearrangement on a large scale, would provide adequate facilities for this purpose. Such a course they are not quite prepared to recommend, and they have therefore considered plans for providing in the Abbey an additional place for memorials. Two plans they deem to be specially suited to the purpose. The one proposes to clear an area now occupied by certain houses in Old Palace-yard, and to erect on the space a monumental chapel connected with the Abbey at Poet's-corner. The houses named at present not only conceal to a great extent the architecture of the Chapel of Henry VII. and the ancient Chapter House, but are also a constant source of danger to the Abbey from fire. The other plan contemplates the erection of a chapel on a vacant piece of ground, the site of the old Rectory, lying immediately south of the great Cloister and parallel to the nave of the Abbey. Three of the Commissioners—namely, Mr. D. Plunket, Mr. L. J. Jennings, M. P., and Mr. Alfred Waterhouse—recommend the second-named plan, and Sir A. H. Layard, Sir F. Leighton, and Dean Bradley recommend the first scheme.

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THE EMPEROR AND THE EX-CHANCELLOR'S FALL.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has transmitted a remarkable conversation which he had with Count Munster, the German Ambassador in Paris, in March last, upon the subject of Prince Bismarck's dismissal from the Imperial Chancellorship. It shows that, so far from having been precipitately decided on, the step had even been contemplated by the old Emperor William I. On March 19 last year, Count Munster arrived in Berlin, and, in complete ignorance of what was going on, called on Prince Bismarck:—"The Prince, after the exchange of the first greetings, told me that he had resigned, and he stated this in a calm voice, a smile on his lips, congratulating himself on being able to resume his country life, of which he was so fond. I evinced great surprise at this news, and attempted some objections; but I did not keep up this line long, for the language, countenance, note of voice, with which the Prince said all this much impressed me, and, I should add, filled me with admiration for him. I discovered in him a wonderful philosophy, the accents of a man who divests himself of his honours and power with ease and manly resolution, and who, with the satisfaction of having well occupied his life and accomplished his duty, resumes the path which leads him to a nobly won repose. I confess the more the Prince's attitude excited my admiration the less could I account for the Emperor having decided on overturning him, the less I could see how such a man could be replaced. This twofold idea haunted me while the Prince was speaking, and then, as often happens in such circumstances, I all at once called to mind in full detail two scenes which I had witnessed, two conversations which I had heard."

From that moment, while listening to the Prince's monologue (said Count Munster) I understood how the Emperor could have conceived and realised the idea of provoking and accepting the Chancellor's retirement, and what successor he would give him. I was clear from that moment on these two points. I knew the young Emperor's perfect veneration for his grandfather, and I put together this respectful homage and the first scene which my mind called up "A year before his death, at a tea party which he attended, the old Emperor, who had long been conversing with a lady, raising his voice so as to be heard by me and others, uttered the following words, which had fixed themselves in my memory:—'Yes, I assure you, you do not see things as close at hand as I do; but Bismarck has become very headstrong, and it takes all my strength of will to put up with him; but when I am driven to extremities, and things cannot go on further, the choice of his successor will not embarrass me, for it is already settled in my mind—it will be General Caprivi". On the lady looking amazed at this name, the Emperor William continued: 'Yes, he is a man not much known, but I have had him under my orders, I have often talked with him, and I assure you his appointment is the best choice to be made if it is ever necessary to part with Bismarck.'

Count Munster was therefore almost convinced that General Caprivi would arrive in office for he knew the Emperor William I. well enough to know that he must have held the same language to his grandson, to whom he always repeated next day the conversations he had had, and to whom he must certainly have repeated the one just recalled. "While I was still talking with Prince Bismarck, and listening, quite surprised, at the calmness with which he was relating his resignation, another of the Emperor's conversations came to my mind, and greatly lessened the surprise I had at the first moment experienced when Prince Bismarck informed me of his resignation. I remembered that a good while before the Emperor William I.'s death, at a time when his health was still pretty good, he atttended a 'punch' given by his grandson, the present Emperor, to officers of all arms. Prince Bismarck had shortly before appointed his son, Count Herbert, his Secretary of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor William I., speaking aloud, concealing nothing that he said from those who were listening—namely, all the officers—said, 'It must be allowed that this young Count Herbert has got on prodigiously fast under the rule of his father. It is the greatest act of nepotism which politics have ever recorded.' I took the liberty of saying to the Emperor, 'But how is it your Majesty has not made the remark to him, for I see that this act of favour, of such importance for public affairs, has not escaped your observation?' 'Why,' said the Emperor, 'I cannot at this moment part with the Prince; he is necessary to his country and is still necessary to me. I should have readily made the remark to him; but I reflected that since he does not feel the impropriety of these extraordinary promotions, he could not take the remark coolly, and that, if I made it, it might have more serious consequence than I intended."

Reflecting on these two conversations, Count Muster had no difficulty in understanding Prince Bismarck's resignation and its acceptance by the young Emperor. The Count rose to take his departure, remarking to the Chancellor that, as the Chamber was sitting, he was going thither. The Prince replied, "Wait a moment. I will put on my uniform and accompany you." He left the room. "A few minutes afterwards I heard the Prince and the Princess talking in a very animated way and in a loud tone. This lasted a quarter of an hour. After this the Prince re-entered the room; he had not changed his dress; he held a large letter open in his hand. He had turned pale and had an irritated expression. He came up to me and said, 'I cannot accompany you; I have this moment received a letter from that young man in which he informs me that he confers on me the title of Duke of Lauenburgh. This plainly indicates that my resignation is definitive, and my disgrace complete. I cannot accept this mocking dismissals. He will soon see that a Bismarck is not dismissed in this style.' He then began walking up and down the room in great wrath, uttering threats, accusing everybody, inveighing against his adversaries, against the intriguers who had worked against him. I saw, in short, a man who was vociferating against his fall, and whom the conversation with the Princess had evidently worked up, for at all times she and his son had incited him to violent resolutions, and it was they who encouraged him in all the precipitate or extreme acts with which he had been reproached. I then comprehended that when he had received me, and had talked with such philosophic calmness and dignity of his resignation, he had not believed it was definitive; but, notwithstanding all that had passed, was persuaded that the Emperor would ask him to resume his post, and not to consider his resignation as definitive. I confess that I was then struck by surprise and sadness. I took leave of a man who, in the space of a single visit, had so strangely altered in my eyes."

Great sensation has been caused in Berlin by the publication of the foregoing statements. The *Vossische Zeitung*, while reserving commet until Count Munster has had an opportunity of being heard on the subject, declares that when General von Caprivi left the post of Minister of Marine a general impression existed that he was destined to fill a great political post. The journal further avers that the Emperor William I. himself said that it required all his firmness of will to keep Prince Bismarck "within the bounds of reason."

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, Count Munster has caused a denial to be published of the report that the late Emperor William ever intended to dismiss Prince Bismarck.

WORKING HOURS IN INDIAN FACTORIES.

In respect of the recent debate on "The Factories and Workshops Bill," writes the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. Holt Hallet has prepared a table in which be contrasts the weekly working hours of children, young persons, and adult required at home, with those exacted from the same classes in the Indian mills. The result shows the severity of the Indian system and the necessity for the application of the British Act to India for the protection of the several classes of operatives. Thus for English textile factories he shows the hours for children to be 28¼ per week, with a brief respite of half an hour each day for a meal, and for all the others 56½ hours per week, with two hours each day for meals and rest. In non-textile factories he admits that the hours, though nominally 30 for children and 60 for the others, seldom exceed 27 for the one and 54 for the other classes, with half an hour and 1¼ hours each day respectively for meals. The working day usually consists of 12 hours, either from six to six from seven to seven, with 84 rest days in the year. In Indian factories not running on the shift system the hours for children are 42 per week, with half an hour each day for meals, and for adults, in which are classed all boys over 14 years, 66 per week with 1½ hours for meals, the daily range being from five in the morning to eight at night, and the allowance of rest days being only 52 in the year. Under the shift system the same length of hours are enforced and neither girls nor women are exempted for working at night. In small factories, containing less than 50 hands, and in those running less than four months in the year, and also in those on the plantations, the operatives do not receive the limited amount of protection afforded by the existing Act, and can consequently be worked as long as they can be forced by their employers to work. If these figures be correct, they carry with them the condemnation of the present Act and the system it sanctions.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ABDUCTION OF AN ENGLISH GIRL IN PERSIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 26th Sir J. Fergusson, replying to Mr. Buchanan, said the Acting British Consul at Tabreez had been sent to Soujboulak to inquire into the case of an English girl who was stated to have been abducted by a Persian. Kurd and carried into Turkish territory, from which by the aid of the Turkish authorities, she had been brought back to the Turkish Consulate at Soujboulak. The Acting Consul was accompanied by a Persian escort provided by order of the Shah, and also by the Turkish Consul-General at Tabreez.

MRS. QUINTON'S AND MRS. GRIMWOOD'S PENSIONS.

Mr. Schwann asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what was the total amount of the yearly pensions accorded to Mrs. Quinion and to Mrs. Grimwood from the Bengal Civil Fund and from the special pensions just awarded to them, respectively; whether the amount of these pensions, and also the £1,000 granted to Mrs. Grimwood for exceptional services, would be wholly borne by the Indian, or partly by the Imperial Exchequer; and, if by the former, on what grounds.

Sir J. Gorst: Mrs. Quinton receives from the Bengal Civil Fund £330, and as a special additional pension £300. Mrs. Grimwood receives from the fund £330, and as a special pension £140. The pensions will be paid from Indian revenues, because Mr. Quinton and Mr. Grimwood were officers in the service of the Government of India.

THE JUBRAJ AND THE SENAPUTTY.

Mr. Schwann asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, with reference to the sentences of death lately passed on the two Manipur princes, whether he was aware that an appeal lay to the Viceroy of India, and that the Viceroy exercised appellate functions similar to those of the High Court, and was therefore bound to hear counsel on the case; whether he was aware that the Manipur princes had appointed counsel to appear for them, and that the Viceroy declined to hear counsel on their behalf, though the trial was professedly judicial; and whether the Secretary of State for India would make representations to the Viceroy on the subject. Sir J. Gorst: The Viceroy does not exercise in this matter appellate functions similar to those of the High Court. The Government of India, as the paramount power, have appointed a tribunal for the trial of the accused in Manipur, and have reserved to themselves the power to deal with the sentences passed by such tribunal according as they may consider advisable after perusal of the papers in the case. Under these circumstances, it would be unusual for the Viceroy to hear counsel.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

On the 29th ult. Mr. D. Crawford asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Bombay Government had asked the Secretary of State to sanction the appointment of Mr. W. C. Webb, barrisrer-at-law, as third Presidency magistrate at Bombay; whether Mr. Webb fulfilled the conditions laid down by the orders of the Secretary of State and the rules of the Government of India, viz., that such appointments should be treated as "very special cases," that the barrister so appointed should be a person of exceptional merit and distinguished ability in the exercise of his profession for at least ten years, and should possess a thorough knowledge of the vernacular language of the province; whether he was aware that, although the Secretary of State had laid it down that the judicial branch of the provincial service should be essentially a native service, if Mr. Webb was appointed the Presidency magistrates would be exclusively Europeans; whether there was no competent and qualified native barrister, advocate, or pleader at the High Court now available for the appointment; whether a protest against Mr. Webb's appointment had been received from the Bombay Presidency Association; and whether the Secretary of State was aware that the native public and press were strongly opposed to Mr. Webb's appointment.

Sir J. Gorst replied in the affirmative to the first question. The subject of the Presidency magistrates was under the consideration of the Indian Government, and he hoped the hon. member would postpone asking information on the other points until a decision had been arrived at.

Mr. D. Crawford asked whether the right hon. gentleman would object to give an assurance that the appointment would not be confirmed until there had been an opportunity of discussing it in the House.

Sir J. Gorst said he had no authority to give any such assurance, but if a question was put on the paper he would ask the opinion of the Secretary of State.

THE MANIPUR PRINCES.

On Tuesday, 30th ult., in answer to Mr. Schwann, Baron H. de Worms (for Sir J. Gorst) said the Government of India, as was explained in an answer to a question last week, was not tied by precedent, ordinance, or statute in dealing with the Manipur Princes.

THE KURDISH OUTRAGE.

In answer to Mr. Picton, Sir J. Fergusson said: The position of affairs, according to the last advices received, was that the Persian Government had despatched troops and guns to Soujbulak to obtain the release of the girl. As some of those who are detaining her are Ottoman subjects, the Persian Government desired to obtain the consent of the Turkish Government before using force against them. Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople has earnestly supported the request of the Persian Government for the concurrence of the Porte in the measures which it was proposed to take.

FAMINE IN MADRAS.

On Thursday, July 2, in answer to Mr. S. Smith, Sir J. Gorst said: The official telegrams which are received fortnightly show that the Government of Madras are carefully watching the conditon of the people, and taking steps for their relief from famine wherever necessary.

THE MANIPUR PRINCES.

In reply to Mr. Schwann, Sir J. Gorst said the Government of India had already extended to July 31 the time within which representations would be received with reference to the appeal of the Manipur Princes against the sentences passed upon them.

A LETTER FROM ASSAM.

The *Manchester Courier* prints an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in Manchester from an officer of the Assam Valley Mounted Volunteers. The writer says:—

This unhappy affair in Manipur has caused some excitement. It is reported that the Senaputty is killed in the attack on Grant at Thobal, which is a pity, for I hope he and his brother—the other blackguard—will be captured and promptly hanged on the site of the murder; but perhaps our Government may simply send him to some hill station on a handsome allowance instead. They have queer ways of doing things here. I often think that if the Viceroy lived here as we do, with savage tribes all round him, instead of at Calcutta and Simla, he might come to the conclusion that severity to begin with was the most effective and really most merciful way with savages. Look at the Lushai business. They attacked a peaceful survey party, killed Lieutenant Stewart and two other Europeans, and carried their heads back to the hills. A force is sent up, burns some villages (which they can rebuild in a week), and fine them so many head of cattle. Of course the Lushais swear friendship, we build a couple of stockades in their country, put a few police into them, and march down again. Not a single man hanged for the murder! A year or so ago I was talking to an officer who had been in the expedition, and he said he thought there was sure to be another outbreak, as the Lushais had been left off too easily. Sure enough, last August or September, they ambush and shoot our political officer, Captain Browne—a man I knew very well—and besiege our stockades. Troops are at once hurried off, and Captain Swinton is shot as he is quietly sitting in a boat. We send troops, scuttling off as before—more villages burned and more fines exacted, but not a single man hanged from first to last. The only man punished was the chief who assassinated poor Browne; he has been sent down here to Tezpuer with all his wives and belongings and gets an allowance which is probably greater wealth to him than ever he had in his native jungles. The mistake, I think, is the centralisation of government. Take Assam, for instance; the Chief Commissioner is not allowed much rope, but is kept too much under the Viceroy and his Council. They again are worried by both the India Office and Exeter Hall, and sometimes, as in the case of the cotton duties, the interests of the country are sacrificed to the interest of a party at home.

P. S.—I hope the English papers have not omitted to mention that the Sniders and mountain guns the Manipuris are using against us were presented to them with ammunition by our confiding Government.

The most remarkable thing about the Army Estimates on Thursday, the other week, was that, after Sir Charles Fraser's gallant attempt to direct attention to the grievances of purchase-officers, nearly all the military members left the House in a body, leaving the claims of the men to be pressed by Mr. Robertson of Dundee, Mr. Hanbury, and Major Rasch, who again advocated the claims of the Association for the employment of reserve and discharged soldiers.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Despite the fact that in their early matches the Cambridge Eleven showed vastly superior form to that of their opponents, the interest taken by the public in the annual meeting of the rival Universities was as great as ever, and the scene at Lord's on the 29th ult. was quite as brilliant as in former years. It was the 57th match, and Cambridge had gained 28 victories to Oxford's 25. Cambridge had left the eleventh place in their own team open until the morning of the match to see the condition of the wicket, and C. P. Foley, the old Blue, was selected in preference to W. Martin Scott. It had been decided that Oxford should play the same side which had represented them against Sussex and the Marylebone Club, but owing to an accident a change had to be made. Thesiger while fielding a ball at mid-off badly hurt his hand, and by the courtesy of the captain J. B. Case, a senior from Winchester, who has taken part in several of the trial matches, was allowed to appear in his place.

The day's cricket was full of interest and variety. As might have been expected, the undoubted superiority of the Light Blues asserted itself. Up to a certain point, however, the cricket shown by the Cambridge team was extremely disappointing, after the brilliant display that has been recently given, and the supporters of Oxford began to think that after all there was a chance of success. The wicket was hard and fast, but at times the fast bowling kicked awkwardly. It was a piece of good luck for Cambridge to win the toss. At first it did not seem as if much use would be made of the opportunity. Bassett and Smith began the Oxford bowling, and met with surprising success. Douglas, the crack batsman at Cambridge, was dismissed for four, and as Rowell, Weigall, Foley, and Jackson did very little, there were five of the most trusted men on the side out for 61.

From this point, however, the game underwent a complete alteration, and another clear proof was given of the great batting strength of the Cambridge team. Hill and M'Gregor played a wonderfully good game for their side, but the former, when he had scored 14 was palpably missed by Wilson at cover-slip, a blunder for which the Oxonians had to pay dearly. While they were together Hill and M'Gregor put on 69 runs, the latter being the first to leave at 130. Hill was the seventh man out at 149, with a capital innings of 62. Later on Streatfield played good and useful cricket for 36, and in the end the Cambridge total reached 210, a very creditable score after such a bad start. When Oxford went in to bat, at a quarter-past five, Woods bowled his fastest and his best, and except Llewelyn no one played him at all well. Certainly, Llewelyn's batting was equal to anything seen in the day, but the support rendered him was feeble, and when stumps were drawn seven wickets had fallen for 88.

The next day's cricket proved far more interesting and exciting than had been expected, and despite the tremendous advantage gained by the Cambridge team on Monday, it was not until within a minute or two of seven o'clock that, after a hard fight, they had gained a victory by two wickets. Oxford having only made 108 against the 210 of Cambridge had to follow on and made a better show than in their first innings, scoring 191. Still it seemed a foregone conclusion that Cambridge would win, leaving only 90 runs to make to achieve that result. It proved a harder task for them that was expected. Wicket after wicket went down rapidly amid intense excitement, and it looked at one time as if they would after all leave Oxford the winners. When only one run was wanted the eighth wicket was dismissed. Woods, however, came to the rescue, and hitting Berkeley for four won the match for Cambridge just on the call of time by two wickets.

Another defeat for Lancashire, this time at the hands of Nottingham. The play during the whole of the three days was emphatically slow, and the Nottingham public stayed away in great numbers. The Lancashire men began very badly, and scarcely seemed to recover from the shock of Barlow's loss from the first ball of the match; and had it not been for the batting of Mr. Crosfield and some of the members of the "tail" the first innings would have been a disastrous failure. In the second innings the batting improved somewhat, and Baker's 40 was a most valuable contribution; but Notts seemed to have the upper hand all through, and the 123 runs required were hit off for the loss of three wickets—all taken by Briggs. On the winning side, Shrewsbury again failed to do himself the least justice. He has played six or seven innings, and his aggregate does not amount to 50 runs—certainly an unprecedented record in his career.

Albert Ward also failed in both innings. In practice and in club matches, as he showed in the match against the Manchester Club and Ground he can hit with great vigour; but when opposed to first-class bowling he becomes timid. In physique he is the ideal cricketer; and if he could infuse a little more animation into his style, and avail himself a little more of his "length and strength," he would improve his own position and that of his adopted county. He is at present permitting his county Baker to eclipse him completely. Lancashire has now lost three county matches, won one, and drawn another. Our solitary victory was over Yorkshire. The "in and out" playing of the so-called first-class counties has been remarkable. Notts has beaten Lancashire and Yorkshire, and been, in its turn, defeated by Middlesex and Surrey; and Yorkshire has been beaten by Lancashire, after having defeated Middlesex. The only thing that is clear in the present contest for the championship is that Surrey occupies an absolutely commanding position, and seems likely to come in an easy first.

The North *vs.* South match commenced at Birmingham on Monday, the 29th ult. On the opening day a brilliant not-out innings of 125 by William Gunn was the chief feature of the cricket. The teams were fairly strong, but neither side was thoroughly representative, and there were several well-known players away who would certainly be included in the best elevens. Still, the two teams were fairly well matched, and it was noticed that E. J. Diver, the old Surrey player, now qualifying for Warwickshire, is reappearing in important cricket, after a rather long interval. Gunn gave an almost perfect display of masterly and correct batting. The famous Notts professional went in first wicket down with the score at 24, and took out his bat for a magnificent innings of 125. Except that he narrowly escaped being caught and bowled when his score was 106, and that he was beaten once or twice by the ball not the slightest fault could be found with Gunn's cricket. He was at the wickets four hours and five minutes, and his thirteen fours, three threes, and seventeen twos. The North innings was completed for 292, and the South had first time to make a start.

The second day's cricket was in marked contrast to that of the previous day, for whereas on Monday 306 runs were scored in four hours and fifty minutes, only 189 were obtained on the Tuesday, and play lasted five minutes longer. Lilley kept wicket admirably, and did not let a ball pass him until the score was over 130. The South remained in all day and made a rather bad beginning, and it looked for a time as if they would require to follow on When stumps were drawn for the day, however, their score stood at 203 with one wicket to fall. Rain fell nearly the whole of the third day of the match at Birmingham, and early in the afternoon the North and South match was abandoned as a draw. Cricket only lasted twenty minutes, and in that time the South added 17 for their last wicket and the North scored three runs in their second inning. The draw was all in favour of the North who, with ten wickets to fall, were 75 runs on. Attetwell had a fine analysis, taking seven South wickets at a cost of just over eleven runs each.

It would scarcely be possible to improve the team which on Thursday, the 2nd of July, went into the field at the Ova to represent the players in the match against the gentlemen. Four counties were represented on the side, Surrey furnishing four men, Notts and Yorkshire three each, and Lancashire a single player in Briggs. So far as we know, the Surrey committee only met with one disappointment in making their selection, Martin, the Kent bowler, being kept away by the match between Kent and Sussex at Tonbridge. In getting the Gentlemen together the same good fortune was not experienced, Messrs. A. G. Steel, Newham, and Nepean being unable to accept the invitations that were sent them. Still the team was a very fine one, the presence of Woods and Ferris making the bowling far more formidable than it had been in some former years. It is, however, rather a reproach to English amateur cricket that the two best bowlers should be by birth Australian. A great compliment was paid to the Yorkshire wicket-keeper, David Hunter, in giving him for the first time a place in the Players' eleven, but on the form he has been showing this season he fully deserved it. The Gentlemen had much the best of the day's cricket, being only 21 runs behind at the drawing of stumps with six wickets to go down. The players having obtained 165 runs and the Gentlemen 144 for a lost of only four wickets.

The French Minister in Brussels has been informed officially from Paris that the French Government will be unable to ratify the Act of the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

The ordinary general meeting of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) was held on the 2nd instant, at Threadneedle street.

Mr. J. C. Shaw (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, referred with great regret to the death of Sir Benjamin Pine, one of the original directors, and to the retirement, through advancing years, of Mr. Cargill, who had presided at their meetings since the formation of the bank. They had set aside as a special provision for contingencies £165,000. Of this sum £70,000 was to meet the collapse of the "chetties" at Singapore. Until lately these native bankers stood in high credit, but they elected to leave their legitimate business as bankers to Chinese and Arab traders, and embarked in other ventures resulting in money being locked up, and in some cases lost. On the top of these troubles came the Baring crisis, when all banks, in the desire to strengthen themselves, drew in their advances, thus making the position of the "chetties" more difficult. At Melbourne they had thought it right to provide for a loss of £80,000, caused by the injudicious advances by the former manager, Mr. Hepburn, an old and trusted officer, whose connection with the old and the new bank had extended over a period thirty-four years. Prior to his illness Mr. Hepburn was the embodiment of caution, but while in a state of incipient insanity he had made advances on insufficient security. He had since been confined in an asylum. As soon as the mental condition of Mr. Hepburn was recognised, their Sydney manager at once arranged for the management of the business, and their inspector, who was at the time at Singapore, sailed for Melbourne the day he received the directors' telegram. He wished he could say that he believed they were approaching a period of rest in regard to the silver market, but he feared that that was not the case, and it looked as if, in the coming Presidential campaign in America, each party would for a time utilise the silver question in such manner as they thought would conduce to the success of their party, leading possibly to violent fluctuations and general disturbance of business. Their silver capital had increased by considerably over a quarter of a million rupees; and it was in silver they would prefer to see their capital account grow, thus avoiding the ever-recurring fluctuations in exchange. The debentures they had paid off, to the extent of £71,924, and they hoped to see them paid off altogether. On the assets side of the balance-sheet they would see that there was a larger sum in cash and securities than it was customary to hold—a precaution which, looking to the troubles which existed at that time in the financial world, they had thought it prudent to take They had joined the Baring guarantee to the extent of £100,000, there interests being bound up with the rest of the banking world in avoiding a great catastrophe.

Mr. G. Heatly Tod-Heatly having seconded the motion, a discussion followed, in the course of which dissatisfaction was expressed at the losses which had been sustained during the year, and it was considered that a better system of inspection ought to be adopted at the branches, the managers of which, it was argued, ought to have less power. The greatest care, it was also said, ought to be taken in connection with the advances made to native bankers and the securities given against such advances. An explanation was also asked as to the circumstances in which money had been advanced by the bank to the Gatling Gun Company.

Mr. Cuff considered that, notwithstanding that they had had a disastrous year, the position of the bank was not a bad one, for the balance-sheet showed that after paying the dividened recommended, they would still have a balance of £20,000 from their accumulated profits.

The chairman, in reply, stated that some of the leading shareholders had been to the bank in order to ascertain its position, and he thought it would have been better if some of the speakers had done the same. If it had not been for the heavy loss they had sustained through the unfortunate case of insanity to which he had referred, they would not have suffered anything worth naming for a period extending over seven years. The directors would, of course, do all they could with a view of preventing losses in the future, but it was quite impossible for them to judge whether a man was likely to become insane. He had purposely avoided referring to the loss which had been sustained through the Gatling Gun Company. The gentleman who had introduced that business to them had been their trusted managing director, whose connection with that company, the board had thought, made it impossible for him to continue a director of the bank, and he had, therefore, left them. Mr. Cargill was eighty years of age, and had retired, feeling that his strength was giving way; and Mr. Boyle had retired through the pressure of his private business. If it were the wish of the shareholders generally that they should present a profit-and-loss account, instead of an account headed "The rest," they would do so; but this would not add to their profits. The Bank of England used the word "rest". They did send inspectors round to the branches, but they experienced the same difficulty as other banks did in regard to obtaining the services of superior men. He then put the motion, and it was carried.

The chairman then proposed a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, income-tax free, for the year ended March 31 last, less the interim dividend already paid.

Sir William H. Marsh having seconded the motion, Mr. Lamont said he thought the position of the bank would be strengthened by retaining the money in hand, and he proposed an amendment—observing that he did so in all friendliness—to the effect that the dividend proposed should not be paid. The amendment was not seconded.

The chairman said the directors had very carefully considered the matter, and he reminded them that in former years the shareholders had foregone profits which might have been divided, and had put them to the "rest"—as their late chairman said some years ago—for the very purpose which had now arisen.

Mr. Lamont withdrew his amendment, and the dividend was then declared, resolutions being afterwards passed re-electing the retiring directors and auditors.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

"It is now beyond all doubt (writes "Marjorie" in *Woman*) that there was a far graver scandal to be hushed up by the signing of the notorious 'admission of guilt' document by Sir William Gordon-Cumming than the mere gambling and alleged cheating. For many days past the editors of several of the leading daily papers in London and the provinces have been debating whether they should publish certain information which has reached them and which promised to create a profound sensation throughout the civilised world. I am glad to say they have resisted the temptation."

With reference to certain statements which have appeared in some of the society papers, connecting the name of Lady Brooke with the inquiry arising out of the incident at Tranby Croft, Lord and Lady Brooke have, it is stated, instructed Mr. George Lewis to take criminal proceedings against the proprietors of any paper giving currency to these unfounded and malicious libels. During the last ten days or so these statements in a wildly exaggerated form have also been current in the French and Italian newspapers.

Every officer of the two Household cavalry regiments now in London—the Blues and the 1st Life Guards—who was not on duty attended the Levee. This (observes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) was a quite unusual mark of respect, and under existing circumstances the Prince of Wales must have been at once surprised and delighted. Indeed he clearly showed that he appreciated the intention of those who on this particular occasion meant something more than going through a mere ceremony.

Sir William Gordon-Cumming purchased his lieutenancy and captaincy in the Scots Guards, writes the *World*. The money-value of these commissions and the recognised over-regulation price he forfeits on his removal from the Army. When Major Walter Harbord was removed from the Army some years ago for a similar offence, he lost the regulation and over-regulation value of a major in the 7th Hussars. Colonel Valentine Baker lost the regulation value of a lieut.-Colonelcy. He had retired upon half-pay from the 10th Hussars, and had therefore received his "over-regulation."

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE EXPLOITATION OF HEROINES.

Under the above heading the *National Observer* makes the following unsympathetic remarks concerning Mrs. Grimwood and appropriate ones regarding some of the London papers:—

It is rather a serious thing to come before the British public, and the more so because you cannot tell beforehand how it will take you. It may make of you much more of a hero than you deserve, or it may agree to treat you as a bore, or it may merely take the opportunity of your achievments to make an exhibition of itself. The last-mentioned fate has been that of Mrs. Grimwood of Manipur, and it is impossible not to feel ashamed of it. A young lady marries a man in the public service; and they go—he in the discharge of his duty to the Queen, she in the discharge of her duty to him—to a place of some danger, not very imminent, but well known to exist, and to be incident to the lot of English people in that particular line of life. The misfortunes of which they had taken the chance come upon them. The husband dies at his post; the wife does all that a woman can and ought to do in the circumstances. Being young and strong, she succeeds in saving her own life after encountering deadly perils. General sympathy is evoked by the account of her misfortunes, and she is honoured by her Majesty with a decoration devised and bestowed for such feminine services as those which she rendered to her fellow-subjects in distress.

So far, well. Up to that point there is nothing in Mrs. Grimwood's story, but what is creditable to her and her country. But she was in the newspapers, she was good for copy, and Fleet Street opened upon her, full cry for halfpence. 'Here,' they cried, 'is a noble heroine whose courage end patriotism have never before been paralleled.' For they were either unborn at the time of the Mutiny, or they had learned but little history at the national school, and that little they had forgot. 'Actually a woman tending the wounded!' they cried, 'and suffering grave dangers and seeing hideous sights! and then walking over hills and streams till her shoes were worn out! Give her the Victoria Cross and the thanks of Parliament, send the hat round through the length and breadth of the land, and advertise her till she is as famous as a patent soap!' Nor did their eagerness to turn Mrs. Grimwood's misfortunes to their own profit end there. Not content with doing their utmost to make her ridiculous, and to tempt hasty people to allow some of the contempt due to the lady's apologists to overflow, in the form of captious inquiries as to what she had really done, upon the lady herself, they must needs profane the privacy of early widowhood by the intrusion of unwashed harpies of the 'interviewing' kind. 'And how did you like marching for days and nights alone with all those men, Mrs. Grimwood? I think you said you had no baby? Is it true that the lieutenant's brains were scattered all over your dress?' Then a flaring poster,

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. GRIMWOOD,

and in the halfpence rolled. One is saved from the expenditure of violent adjectives mainly by one's consciousness of their inadequacy. It is seldom, if ever, that the New Journalist has an opportunity of exhibiting himself (or herself) with such ideal completeness. The artless enthusiasm which takes advantage of the recent widowhood of a woman of twenty-three to earn some fifteen dirty shillings in the manner indicated above seems to defy competition. The fact is that if one's country consisted at all largely of people like these, there would be uncommonly little temptation to die for it.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN ENGLAND.

The programme for the reception of the German Emperor and Empress had been re-arranged when the mail left, as H. I. M. was expected the following day. It has now been decided, says the home paper of July 3rd, that the Prince of Wales will proceed to Port Victoria, as well as the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, to receive their Majesties and accompany them to Windsor.

At Windsor Palace everything is ready. The Zuccarelli-room, the Rubens-room, and other State apartments on the north side of the Castle, have been prepared for the use of the Emperor and Empress, the furniture and carpets being of the richest description. Royal rooms now present a most beautiful appearance. The King's closet has been arranged as a sleeping apartment for the Emperor. The Imperial bedstead, which is in the Louis Seize style, is a most elegant piece of furniture, its finely carved gilt pilasters bearing a domed canopy, surmounted by a splendid plume of ostrich feathers. The drapery is composed of green satin with a mauve ground and embroidered flower-work, the colours, although an unusual selection, producing a very pleasing effect. The Queen's closet has been chosen for the Empress's bedroom. It was a very elegant apartment, and contains a bedstead of the same period as His Imperial Majesty's, but different in design, and upholstered with rich green Utrecht velvet trimmed with gold.

At Port Victoria the Hohenzollern will come alongside the jetty, and the Emperor and Empress will land at two o'clock, after having been welcomed on board by the representatives of the British Royal Family. A guard of honour of over 200 men, with band, supplied from Chatham, will be stationed on the railway platform, and present arms while the German and British National Athems are being played, as the Imperial visitors arrive. In order that the specal train may not be unduly detained while the great mass of luggage is being conveyed from the Royal yacht, no persons, except the staffs of the Royal personages present, will be permitted on the platform. The run to Waterloo will take an hour, and there the train will be handed over from the South-eastern to the South-western Railway authorities.

The Emperor's train will arrive at four o'clock at the Windsor terminus of the South-western Railway, and there a guard of honour of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, with the band and Queen's colours, will be stationed. The Princess of Wales will drive to the Royal waiting-room, in the Datchet-road, to meet the Emperor and Empress, and accompany them to the Palace, whither they will be conducted by a field officer's escort of the 2nd Life Guards, under Colonel Hanning Lee, receiving on the way an address from the Windsor Corporation. Thames-street will be kept by 400 soldiers of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, and High-street and Park-street by 200 of the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Guards and the Windsor and Coopor's Hill companies of the first Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment. A detachment of 160 of the 14th Hussars, from Hounslow, will assist in keeping open the way, and 30 troopers will be mounted with the regimental band, at the head of the Long Walk, near the gates leading to the grand entrance. The 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, under Colonel Vanneck, will furnish another guard of honour, which, with the band and the Queen's colors, will be mounted in the Grand Quadrangle during the arrival of the Emperor and Empress, who will dine quietly at the Palace in the evening.

Mdme. Albani and the choir of St. George's Chapel are expected to sing before the Emperor and Empress at the Castle on Sunday, which will be devoted to rest by the Queen's guests.

A meeting of chief officers of fire brigades was held at the Crystal Palace yesterday, when the final arrangements for the review before the German Emperor, on the 11th inst., were settled. It will be the largest and most representative meeting of firemen ever held in England. Brigades from Yorkshire, Wales, Devon, and each of the Midland, Eastern, and Southern counties will be strongly represented.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held the fifth levee of the season at St. James's Palace, on June 27. Every officer of the two Household cavalry regiments now in London—the Blues and the 1st Life Guards—who was not on duty, attended the levee. The following presentations to the Prince of Wales were made:—Agnew, Sec. Lieut, G D, the Buffs; Burges, Sec Lieut F, 2nd Gloucester Regt; Brooke, Capt A W, 17th Bengal Inf; Bedford, Rear-Admiral F, CB; Spring-Branson, Mr J H; Baylis, Mr. Edgar A; Brown, Col S J, Indian Staff Corps; Black, Sec. Lieut J C L, the Buffs; Chesney, Lieut-Gen Sir G, KCB; Cole, Mr George, Assist Supt of Police, N-W Provs and Oudh; Graham, Sir Cyril, Bart, C. M. G.; Curzon-Howe, Capt, RN; Finch-Hatton, Sec. Lieut. Edward H, the Buffs; Hacon, Sec Lieut E. H, the Buffs; Misra, Jagdish Sankar; Krishnan, Cheruvary; Jones, Rev Charles William; Hassan, Sayed Mahdi; More-Molineux, Lieut-Col G H, Indian Staff Corps; Nimmo, Major-Gen Thomas Rose, CB, Indian Staff Corps; Peile, Major Frederick Babington; Peacock, Mr F B, CSI, late Bengal Civil Service; Price, Sec Lieut R K, the Buffs; Pearson, Lieut-Gen Sir C Knight, CB, KCMG; and Robertson, Col D H, 9th Bengal Lancers.

"Ne'er seek a wife till you ha'e a house and a fire burning," and even then be sure that she uses SAPOLIO if you want a clean, easy home. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

CIVIL.

Foreign Office, June 2.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint William Cairns Armstrong, Esq, and James Frederick Roberts, Esq, to be her Majesty's Deputy Commissioners and Vice-Consuls in the Old River Protectorates and adjoining native territories.

MILITARY.

War Office, June 26—4th Dragoon Guards—Sergeant Cecil Robert Gaunt, from the 13th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. M. Vereker, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut-Col and Col James Dennies, on completion of four years' service in command of the regiment, is placed on retired pay.

14th Hussars—Lieut-Col and Col H Blackburne Hamilton, on completion of four years' service in command of the regiment, is placed on half pay.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut F R Viscount Kilcoursie is seconded for service on the staff; Supernumerary Lieut the Hon Edward G V Stanley, to be Lieutenant vice F R Viscount Kilcoursie; Second Lieut Lord Edward H Cecil is seconded for service on the staff.

Scots Guards.—Lieut.-Col., and Col. Henry H. D. Stracey, on completion of five years' service in command of the regiment and regimental district, is placed on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment).—Lieut.-Col. and Col. William Frederick Kerr, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The Lincolnshire Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Henry Guy Carleton, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col. William Albert Bridge, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieut.-Col and Col. Edward Stanley Creek, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.—The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, on completion of four years' service in command of battalions, are placed on half-pay:—Gordon C. S. Ducat and Henry Collingwood.

The East Lancashire Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Frederick H. Williamson, on completion of four years' service in command of a battallion, is placed on half-pay.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. John G. B. Stopford, on completion of four years' service in command of a battallion, is placed on half-pay.

The Border Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Mark Marshall Gillies, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. George Francis Vesey, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on retired pay.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. Alfred C. Blair Hall, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Lieut.-Col. and Col Charles P. Cramer, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The York and Lancaster Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Arthur Herman Luck, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Edward Essex, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The Connaught Rangers.—Lieut.-Col. E. Agincourt Brind, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).—Lieut. Henry Grylls Majendie to be Adjutant, vice Capt. H. P. King-Salter, who has vacated that appointment.

The West India Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. William Gordon Patchett, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Ordnance Store Department.—The undermentioned temporarily attached officer to be a Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, with the temporary rank of captain in the Army:—Lieut. C. M. Mathew, the Durham Light Infantry.

Memoranda.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieut. Charles Stone, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain; Deputy-Assistant Commissary Oswald John Smiles, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Indian Staff Corps.—Colonel Philip Crampton Rynd is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surgeon-Major (ranking as Major) John Lewis William Ward, having resigned his volunteer appointment, ceases to be an officer of the Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

War Office, June 20.—Royal Engineers.—Lieut-Col and Col Robert Young Armstrong, CB, upon completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col Alten Augustus Beamish, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col R Y Armstrong, C B; Capt Ernest Blunt to be Major, vice W W B Whiteford, deceased; Lieut Herbert Vaughan Kent to be Captain, vice E Blunt; Lieut Eyre Houston to be Captain, vice F N Maude, retired; Second Lieut Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere to be Lieutenant; Second Lieut John Percy Mackmurdo Sweet resigns his commission; Superintending Clerk John Henry Bailey to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major A N M'Culloch, retired.

Coast Battalion.—Sergeant-Major Albert Brissenden to be Lieutenant, vice J Whalley, deceased.

THE DESTROYED BURTON MANUSCRIPT.

Some further correspondence on the above subject has appeared in the *Morning Post*. "One of Many,' writing from Hampstead, says—"As a letter has appeared in your columns referring to Lady Burton's destruction of the 'Scented Garden,' and intimating that in so doing she acted wrongly, let me, as one of the unbiassed public, say a few words in support of her action. No doubt a loss has been sustained by scholars, but only by such insufficient scholars as cannot read the original—which, indeed, may now serve as a goal of inspiration to these latter, now that they have learned of it from the late letters. And, sarcasm apart, there really, in the letter of 'One of the Family,' is shown some ignorance of women's capacity when it suggests that Lady Burton, the companion of much of the great traveller's wandering, and his trusted fellow-worker, could not know its real value, 'being a woman.' The writer forgets that, despite the general idea, the best of women have again and again shown themselves to have a very saving common sense in matters of right and wrong, and I, one of many, certainly consider this case of Lady Burton an example of it. Of all creatures, the genius is least capable of coolly judging what production of his is the worthiest, and the greater the mind the greater may be its occasional lapses. The executors of Turner respected that great artist's greatest side when they burnt certain drawings of his, and Lady Burton has only claimed what was due to her own self-respect and her husband's genius when she burnt the 'Scented Garden.' I think most men will be fortunate if they are treated with the same discriminating charity."—"One of Few" writes from Wimbledon:—"The letter of your correspondent, 'One of Many,' seems to me, at least, to suggest a strong reason why Sir Richard Burton's MS. should not have been burnt. Had its destruction implied the entire removal of 'The Scented Garden' from the face of the earth, one might understand, though one might not sympathise with, the motives which prompted its destruction. As matters now stand, Arabic scholars are informed that there is a market for such a translation, the price being from £6,000 to £20,000. In these circumstances, we can hardly doubt that in a few years there will be a translation into English, though probably inferior both in accuracy and style to that so unfortunately destroyed."—The *Queen* devotes a long leader to the praise of Lady Burton's sacrifice. On the other hand, Mr. Robert Buchanan, writing in the *Echo*, says:—"In burning the work of his mature and deliberate creation, and in afterwards announcing to the world that she had done so because the work was foul, she stultified her own devotion and she stigmatised its object in the eyes of all mankind." And Lady Burton herself, in the same paper, writes with respect to her action:—"I have done right to destroy it, he being dead. I have done immensely wrong to confess it, and I shall regret it all my life. Would that I had had a sensible adviser! The morning paper did not print the whole of my letter, doubtless on account of its length, and my reasons for confessing it were cut out with these omitted sentences. The editor of the *Weekly Register*, who is a personal friend of mine, has questioned me about it, and doubtless he will say something about it in his paper. After that I trust we may hear no more about it."

HOW THEY PLAYED THE DEVIL AT MADRAS.

Under the heading "How they played the devil at Madras" the Diversions of the Governor at Ootacamund, the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 27th ult. publishes the following:—

English public opinion of all political and religious shades has been (or has affected to be) greatly shocked by the discovery that the Prince of Wales plays cards. But the Prince of Wales, after all, does not officially represent the Sovereign. The Governors of our great dependencies do. And the following description of the way in which the Governor of Madras plays—the devil will perhaps attract some attention. We hope that it may; for in India the affair in question is causing much hostile comment, and may have serious effects.

"To the Madras Presidency," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "is due the honour of having introduced a new feature into official entertainments. A ball was given at Ootacamund at the bungalow of Sir James Dormer, the new Commander-in-Chief, at which fancy dress was *de rigueur* and the nineteenth century gentleman was mercilessly excluded. It was a *bal poudre*—the choice lying between black and white, but the most attractive feature was a 'Devils' Dance.' The gentlemen representatives of his Satanic Majesty included his Excellency the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, &c. Their partners were, of course, angels, and these included Lady Wenlock, Miss Dormer," &c.

The correspondent of a local paper describes the dance as follows:—"At a sign from one of the A.D.C.'s the band struck up the 'Bogie Man,' and there was a sort of buzz—each devil made a rush up above and brought down his particular angel. No one but the eight from heaven and the other eight from somewhere else took part in this dance, the rest of the guests being content to watch the flying angels and the long-tailed devils. Lady Wenlock simply flew about, her feet scarcely touching the ground. The devils' get-up was equally good of its kind. Long black forked tails; tufts of hair on either side of the head gave the idea of pointed ears. Black coats, with a kind of bat's wing under the arm and joined to the side, black bands of silk across the shirt front, to cover all gleams of white—knee-breeches silk, stockings, and pumps."

In the *Madras Mail* we find another account of this performance:—"When the first discordant crash of fiendish music was heard (the introduction to the Bogie Man Lancers) each devil seized a reluctant angel and dragged her to a place in the set. The angels were most becomingly attired in loose flowing robes of white, with silver girdles and stars in their hair, flowing wing sleeves, and a big spray of lilies in their hands. The devils danced with the most wonderful fiendish grace and agility, dragging their partners, whirling them round and pirouetting round them. They ended by giving yells of triumph and truly unearthly shrieks.

Another correspondent drops into poetry over the scene, and expresses the spirit of the performance as follows:—

Then forth the crowd eight Angels stepped.
Eight such sweet Angels, my soul wept
To feel how soon the De'ils would seize
And bear them off where they don't please.
Then those sweet Angels seemed to pray,
But their sweet prayer was drowned away—
Such piteous sight who can portray?—
Unearthly music. Devils' din.
And Mephistopheles broke in
And tore away an angel fair,
An angel sweet with bright brown hair—
Ah! patience, heart!! What can I dare?
Dare nought can I, for in a trice
The Angels all in Devil's vice
Were swept away and borne along
In a Devils' Dance. Here ends my song.

But here must not end our tale without a few words of comment. All this about the the devil's dance is amusing enough reading here in England, and in any case it is no great matter. Official society—in India especially—must amuse itself like the rest of the world, and if a Governor chooses *desipere in loco*, by all means let him do so. But he should do it with some regard to the dignity of his position, and to the feelings of the population over whom he rules as the representative of his Sovereign. It should not be forgotten that dancing of any kind is not regarded in India in quite the same light as we regard it. Now this, it will be conceded, was dancing of a peculiar kind; and it occurs under peculiarly unfortunate circumstances. For it is obvious that in succeeding Lord Connemara Lord Wenlock took over duties which made a special demand on his discretion. He had to restore the reputation of the Government for decency, dignity, and sobriety. If he erred at all, it should have been on the side of staid and sedate decorum. There is nothing which cultured and refined natives of India are more sensitive about than want of dignity on the part of their rulers. Our readers will be able to judge how far Lord Wenlock's dignity will be enhanced by the picture of his Excellency capering about a ball-room with "a long black forked tail." Nor is that all. Some other fancy characters were represented besides devils. Among these was "George IV."—in congenial company perhaps. But we should like to know what her Majesty thinks of the performance.

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He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
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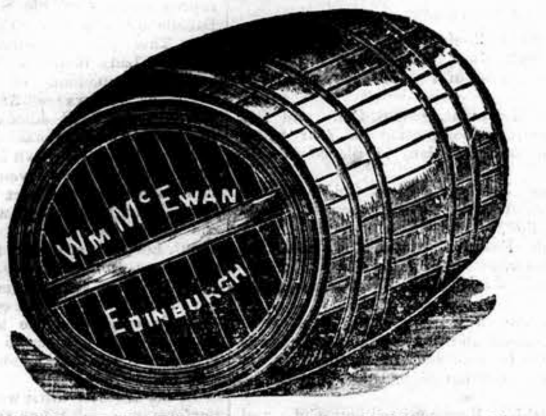

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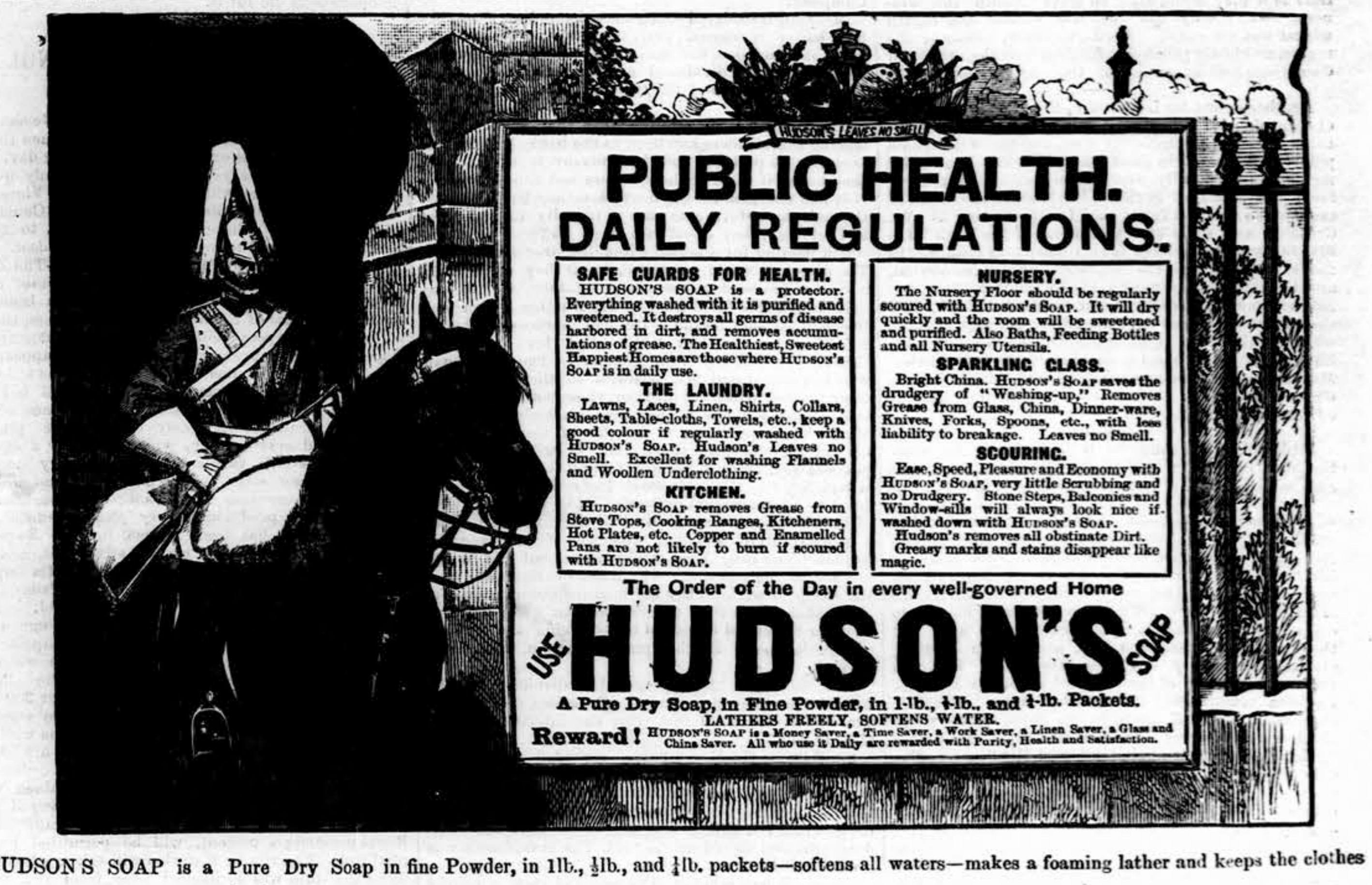

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